

TRUCE GRANTED BY
CHINA PREMIER FOR
A PARLEY ON PEACE

Yuan Shi Kai Agrees to Cessation of Hostilities for Three Days in Which to Treat With Revolutionists

MAY EXTEND TIME

General Li, Rebel Leader, It Is Thought, Will Accept Armistice Calling for Joint Conference at Shanghai

(By the United Press)

PEKING—Premier Yuan Shi Kai has granted a three days' truce for the purpose of discussing proposed terms of peace with the rebels. If at the end of the three days no definite agreement has been reached and there is still a reasonable possibility of a settlement the truce will be extended 15 days. The Manchus are more disposed to be lenient in their terms since the capture of Purple Hill within the walls of Nanking by the rebel forces.

General Li, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, has not yet reported whether he will accept the armistice, but there is a general feeling that he will do so. If he agrees the rebel and imperial leaders will meet at Shanghai to talk over the terms of settlement as outlined by Premier Yuan.

There are persistent reports here that the premier has his eye on the regency and possibly the throne. Friends of Premier Yuan have asked the foreign legations to protect him.

Premier Yuan announced his willingness to accept the constitution if the revolutionists would agree. The National Assembly in session today approved the Franco-Belgian loan of \$30,000,000 and also a contract for a bridge across the Yangtze river between Hankow and Wu-chang. The sum of \$8,000,000 to be delivered to the government through the Russo-Belgian bank here will be forthcoming immediately.

WASHINGTON—Although Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany will each send 1000 troops to Shanghai next week, the United States has taken no such step, according to the state, war and navy departments today.

The war department was informed of the plan of other powers to mobilize 4000 troops at Shanghai, but the officials said this would not influence the action of this government.

Officials of the state department said no word had been received from Minister Calloun at Peking since Wednesday, and that no troops would be dispatched to China except at his request. The navy department denied that orders had been issued to the commander of the Pacific fleet, now at Hawaii, relative to proceeding to the Orient.

The transport Sheridan is scheduled to arrive at Manila today, and will be held there indefinitely, in readiness to take troops to China, whenever the order is given.

SHANGHAI—While he was leaving a steamship here today, a Chinese agent for a German firm that has been supplying the imperialists with arms and ammunition, was slain by a revolutionist.

Other press despatches hint at a plan for mediation by the great powers, Great Britain, the United States and Japan are in close communication re-

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TARIFF BOARD SPLIT
DELAYS THE CABINET
MEETING FOR HOURS

President Holds Protracted Conference With Mr. Emery and Mr. Sanders Over Wool Report

ASKS FOR FIGURES

Will Try to Strike Balance Between the Duty for Revenue and the High Protection Members

WASHINGTON—Following generally credited reports of a split in the tariff board on the wool report, President Taft called in Henry C. Emery, chairman, and Alvin H. Sanders, another member of the board, and postponed the cabinet meeting in order to confer with them.

It is believed that the President insisted on their giving him such information as they had on hand and from this he will immediately begin the preparation of his special wool message without waiting for the board's report.

It is considered significant that James B. Reynolds, an active member of the board, was not present. The other two members, William Howard and Thomas W. Page, took their places comparatively recently, and the main work has been done by Messrs. Emery, Sanders and Reynolds.

It is said that Mr. Reynolds stands out for a protective tariff, and that Messrs. Emery and Sanders are inclined toward a tariff "for revenue only" along the lines of the Democratic measure vetoed by President Taft last summer. From today's developments it was predicted that Mr. Taft would propose a big reduction in the wool tariff, and would try to strike a balance between the protectionists and the Democrats.

The President arranged to take the matter before the cabinet this afternoon and that the situation was serious was not questioned. Messrs. Emery and Sanders took bundles of documents to the White House and were closeted with the President for hours.

"The President will be given a reasonable time in which to submit the reports of the tariff board," said Mr. Underwood today, "and if they are not in, then we will proceed to make our own investigations."

When Mr. Emery and Mr. Sanders left the White House they denied that there was "serious difference" among the members of the board. It was announced that the President expected to send the report with his message to Congress on Dec. 11.

MR. TAFT TO MEET
BAY STATE PARTY

President Taft will tender a reception to the Massachusetts delegates to the convention of the national rivers and harbors congress in Washington Dec. 6-8, information to that effect having been received from Senator Lodge by Joseph A. Conry. The reception probably will be arranged for Thursday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Conry has represented the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, under whose auspices a large part of New England business men will attend the convention, in communicating with Senator Lodge. The party will leave Boston next Tuesday at 4 p. m.

WASHINGTON—Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs several years ago, has been in Washington for the purpose of appearing before the national waterways commission. Mr. Brown is an expert on the

question of water powers, and his purpose in appearing before the commission was that he might outline the opposition of the private owners of water powers, in the states east of the Mississippi, to the plan of the conservationists, looking to

federal or state control over such powers. After the conclusion of his argument Senator Burton, chairman of the commission, asked Mr. Brown to submit a brief covering the main points of it, with citations of cases which uphold it. This will be done within a week or 10 days.

"There is a big difference between conservation and confiscation," said Mr. Brown to the Monitor correspondent, "but it is a distinction which many conservationists fail to make. What I had to say to the national waterways commission had nothing to do with the water powers on land still owned by the government. As to these water powers the government may do as it sees fit. It is their sole owner and may fix such restrictions to their use as may best serve the public interest. That is conservation."

"But on the other hand there are large water powers scattered through the older states, from Minnesota to New England, which many years ago passed into private ownership and for whose development many millions of dollars have been appropriated. Other millions are to be appropriated in the future, provided there is no effort to impede the work by a statute seeking to gain supervisory control over such powers. In or of we claim that no act of Congress or a word

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Chelsea School Head
Named on Committee
at Meeting of Teachers

(Photo by Marceau)
A. L. SAFFORD

STATE CIVIC LEAGUE
PLANS HOUSING MOVE
TO AID SMALL TOWNS

A campaign for better housing conditions in small towns throughout the state is to be carried on this year by the Massachusetts Civic League.

The league's committee on housing has been working on a housing law for some time. The legislature is now to be the scene of activity.

"There is not a town in Massachusetts," says the annual report of the league, just issued, "but that has conditions which are serious and which could have been prevented by active local authority without more law than we now have, if good law and an active local authority had been available."

"There are improvements needed in the Boston law. Three-deckers make up a large portion of Boston's tenements, but they do not come under the law. The authorities must watch such places and have full power to control them. This is what Boston lacks."

"It seems that a state-wide campaign should be the next work and effort should be made by means of lectures to get the subject before boards of trade, churches, women's clubs, trade unions, civic associations and other groups of people available."

An appeal for funds is made. According to the report the calls on the league for service grow more numerous and varied every year. Requests for assistance come from many sources and the time and attention required go beyond what the league has at its command. The growth of the playground and housing movements, according to the report, has brought on enough work to tax the league's resources.

The league, the report explains, needs more money and more workers. It will be glad to hear from any one who is willing to help either financially or with his services.

In its review of legislative work the league reports that a great deal of work was done on the Sunday play bill.

College President Who
Urges Conservation of
New England Character

JOHN M. THOMAS

B. & M. CANNOT ENTER
INTO AN EXCHANGE OF
TICKETS, SAYS AGENT

The Boston & Maine railroad cannot afford to exchange mileage and commutation tickets with the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany according to the statement made by C. M. Burt, the general passenger agent of the road, at a hearing before the railroad commission today.

The hearing was given in connection with the commission's investigation of the issue of mileage and commutation tickets by railroad corporations, the last Legislature having directed the commission to make a report to the next Legislature with such recommendations as it deems proper, together with a bill to enable the commission to fix rates for such tickets.

No one appeared before the board today on behalf of the public while A. S. Hanson of the Boston & Albany; A. B. Smith of the New Haven, and C. M. Burt of the Boston & Maine, appeared for their respective railroads and said they would simply file the schedules showing their rates for the different classes of commutation tickets.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, asked them about an interchangeable mileage ticket good on any road in New England.

In reply they said the New Haven and Boston & Albany were already issuing a mileage ticket good on either of these roads, but Mr. Burt said the Boston & Maine could not afford to adopt such a ticket. He said the company would from one quarter of a cent to 1 cent a mile for each mileage coupon, because its local rates are somewhat in excess of the 2-cent-a-mile rate. He said such a loss could not be afforded.

COMMISSION TO
INSPECT PLANS FOR
CITY HALL ANNEX

The Boston finance commission will inspect the plans for the city hall annex this afternoon and it is expected advertisements for bids for the building will appear soon.

Edward T. P. Graham, an architect, will present the plans to the commission, whose approval is necessary before bids are asked.

When once started the work will be rushed, as Mayor Fitzgerald desires to have the annex completed and dedicated before his term ends in February, 1913.

FILE EQUITY BILL
IN THE WILL CASE

CONCORD, N. H.—Gen. Frank S. Streeter filed a bill in equity in the Merrimack county court last Wednesday alleging that the interest on a trust fund left by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for the benefit of her grandchildren, is being used in whole or in part for the maintenance of litigation looking toward setting aside of the residuary clause of Mrs. Eddy's will.

The trustees assert that this alleged use of the money is in violation of the terms of the trust, and they ask the court for instructions as to further payments under the deed. The bill charges that the money in question is being used to assist Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., and her adopted son, Dr. Ebenezer J. Foster Eddy of Waterbury, Vt., in their efforts to have the courts declare invalid the residuary clause of the will.

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FREEDOM TO PURSUE
EDUCATIONAL HOBBIES
URGED BY MR. FINLEY

President of College of City of New York a Speaker at Meeting of Massachusetts Teachers Association

OFFICERS ELECTED

Perpetuation of New England Manhood Is the Topic of an Address by Head of Middlebury (Vt.) College

An appeal for freedom in the selection of vocational education from John H. Finley, president of College of the City of New York, and a plea for greater efforts toward preserving New England ideals by John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, Vt., were features of the sixty-seventh annual meeting today of the Massachusetts Teachers Association at Huntington hall, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. About 300 members were present. All the officers were reelected.

Dr. Charles Zuehlke of Boston, who followed Mr. Finley, expressed his agreement with the latter's remarks and emphasized the fact that industry is becoming the very source of revolution in educational progress, but that it is going so rapidly that we have difficulty in keeping abreast of it.

Mr. Finley said in part: "The preparation for and the lifelong adaptation to one's vocation make that vocation synonymous with one's life. Ask the boy what he will be and he tells us his present intentions as to what his vocation shall be."

"There are two important reasons for vocational training today: First, the tendency and instinct of men to adapt themselves to a gainful occupation as early as possible; and second, the social tendency to classify people vocationally. 'The child enters the world as a vital statistic. The board of education steps in, looking upon the child as a voca-

(Continued on page four, column one)

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BIG PROPERTIES IN
BUSINESS ZONE OF
CITY CHANGE HANDS

Two real estate deals involving valuable properties in the business district were put through today. Harvard College buys a mercantile estate between Otis and Arch streets, near Summer street, and Arthur W. Stevens of Boston takes title to property at 170-172 Washington street.

In the Harvard deal Loren D. Towle sold to the president and fellows of Harvard College the mercantile estate at 31-33 Otis street and running through to 110-112 Arch street and being known to the corner of Summer street. The estate consists of a five-story stone and brick mercantile building covering a lot of 4134 square feet of land. The building is occupied by prominent retail and wholesale concerns. The total assessed valuation is \$137,000 of which \$103,000 is on the land. This estate was purchased by Mr. Towle last July from Lord Nathaniel Mayor Rothschild and Baron Alfred Charles de Rothschild, both of London, England.

Meredith & Grew were the brokers in the transaction.

In part payment for this estate, the president and fellows of Harvard College have transferred to Mr. Towle seven South End estates, as follows: Pleasant street, 147-161, between Tremont street and Park square and corner of South End street.

(Continued on page four, column seven)

Attorney Who Is at Head
of Plan to Add Another
Town to City of Boston

JOSEPH G. McNALLY

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA
PERSIAN PACT IS DENIED

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The rumors of an agreement between England and Russia for the partition of Persia are entirely unfounded. The foreign bureau of the Monitor has received information from an unquestionably reliable Persian source that the Teheran government is perfectly convinced of the pacific intentions of England and that the landing of the Indian troops is only a precautionary measure. The action of Russia on the other hand is regarded as distinctly provocative and as an attempt to absorb Northern Persia without resorting to war. This it would be difficult to accomplish in the face of existing treaties without the consent of England and this consent the Persian government is convinced will not be forthcoming, the friendliness of the British government being regarded as beyond question.

WATERTOWN CITIZENS
SIGNING PETITION FOR
BOSTON ANNEXATION

Joseph G. McNally Sponsor for Movement Which Proposes to Go Into Legislature for Authority

SELECTMEN OBJECT

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Introduction of a bill in the next Legislature providing for the annexation of this town to Boston is being urged here as a step toward bringing about an improvement in local civic conditions.

Joseph G. McNally, an attorney and candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket at the last state election, is the sponsor for the plan. Arranged against him are the members of the board of selectmen who hold that annexation would not be feasible.

Mr. McNally has prepared a petition for circulation among the voters which reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens and voters of Watertown, believing that it is for the best interests of Watertown that the whole of the said town be annexed to and become a part of the city of Boston, hereby respectfully instruct our representative in the General Court

(Continued on page nine, column three)

ITALIAN WARSHIPS
READY FOR ATTACK
ON SALONIKA FORTS

CONSTANTINOPLE—Italian warships are preparing to bombard Salonika. Gunners at the Turkish forts are standing by ready for the engagement to begin. Non-combatants are fleeing to the interior.

Semi-officially it was given out today that the government is much angered over the atrocities committed by Arabs in the recent battle with Italians in Tripoli. Turkish officials declare that the government does not sanction any violation of the rules of civilized warfare. They admit, however, that it is impossible to restrain the Arabs during the heat of battle.

NEW YORK—An attack on the fortified seaport of Mocha in the province of Yemen, on the Red sea, was begun Thursday, according to a despatch published today in the New York Times. It also was reported that an Italian warship is bombarding Fort Sheikh Said on the Arabian coast.

Other press despatches say that the Italians at Tripoli continue to reinforce and fortify the position they have taken as the result of Sunday's engagement. The steamer Citta di Catania is said to have captured the Greek sailing vessel San Nicolato over Cape Adrian and towed it into Benghazi. The vessel was laden with contraband of war.

Despatches from the Italian ministry of foreign affairs describe many alleged atrocities at Tripoli on the part of the Arabs and Turks. The despatches also confirm the report of the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Hani.

PLAN AMATEUR
WIRELESS LIST

A directory of amateur wireless operators within 15 miles of Boston is proposed by the Wireless Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. James H. Ellis says that there are some 2000 stations able to receive and send weak signals, and that there are 75 to 100 able to communicate to any one within this radius. A list of the names, addresses and call letters of each would be useful, he says.

METAL WORKERS LOCKED OUT

BERLIN—About 60,000 metal workers have been locked out by their employers, and the industry is practically at a standstill today. Many of the establishments involved compete in the American tool trade. Representatives of the men are meeting with a committee of employers in an effort to reach a settlement.

RUSSIAN FORCE IS
SENT TO TEHRAN TO
FORCE COMPLIANCE

(By the United Press)

ST. PETERSBURG—Determined to enforce its ultimatum demanding that Persia despoise its American treasurer-general, W. Morgan Shuster, Russia today ordered a detachment of troops to leave Rosh immediately for Teheran. The soldiers are said to be ordered to take the city unless the Persian government consents to Russia's demand.

For several weeks Russian cosacks have been gathering at Rosh, which is situated about 150 miles northwest of Teheran.

It is believed here that Mr. Shuster will resign to solve Persia's problem.

(By the United Press)

TEHRAN, Persia—The streets of this city today were the scene of an anti-Russian protest following the action of Parliament in refusing to agree to Russia's ultimatum.

The majority of better educated Persians assert that salvation of the country rests alone with the young American minister of finance, W. Morgan Shuster.

The Boston Globe says in a Teheran despatch: The national council has rejected the Russian ultimatum by a big majority. The foreign minister has resigned. The Russian ultimatum, to the terms of which the Persian national council has refused to agree, called in the first place for the instant dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the American who has for several months occupied the post of Persian treasurer-general. A further demand by the Russian government was for a cash indemnity from Persia to cover the cost of the despatch of Russian troops to that country.

ALA-ED-DOWLEH IS SLAIN

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Ala-Ed-Dowleh, brother of the former Persian minister at Berlin, was slain today in front of his residence at Teheran, according to a news despatch received here. The assassin escaped. It is believed that Ala-Ed-Dowleh was mistaken for his brother, who was involved in the controversy concerning the Persian treasurer-general, W. Morgan Shuster, whose dismissal has been demanded by Russia.

ESTABLISH NEW
SCHOOL LINES

The new John Winthrop school district was formally established today for boys and girls. It takes away a number of pupils from the Phillips Brooks district in Roxbury, and is bounded by Columbia road, Intervale street, Warren street, Blue Hill avenue, Wayland and Bird streets. Henry Hall, formerly headmaster of the Phillips Brooks district, assumes charge of the new district, and is succeeded by James A. Treanor, who was submaster under Mr. Hall. The kindergarten in the Phillips Brooks district has been transferred to the new district.

Pupils of the public schools are having a recess, but work will be resumed Monday. The next recess will be declared on Dec. 22, and will last until Jan. 2, 1912.

MAYOR INSPECTS
PLAYGROUND SITES

Because of dissatisfaction expressed by citizens regarding selection by the park commission of two playground sites in ward 19, Mayor Fitzgerald this afternoon made an inspection of these sites and also those in Brighton, West Roxbury and Ward 19.

The Roxbury sites are in the rear of 1489 Tremont street and at the corner of Parker and Hallett street, and owing to the inability of the citizens to agree it is likely the mayor will order a hearing.

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R. G. BROWN CALLS STATE CONTROL
OF WATER POWER 'CONFISCATION'

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question of water powers, and his purpose in appearing before the commission was that he might outline the opposition of the private owners of water powers, in the states east of the Mississippi, to the plan of the conservationists, looking to

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(Continued on page four, column two)

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States..... 2c To Foreign Countries..... 3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out
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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
BERKELEY, Cal.—The United States department of agriculture, in cooperation with the University of California, has installed a seed-testing apparatus at the college of agriculture. Any farmer or grower in California may have the benefit of the service, the samples to be submitted and returned with the results of analysis free. Miss Anna M. Lute has been detailed from Washington to take charge of the work, together with Prof. Warren Clarke.

In order to get the greatest possible good from public-owned buildings the city board of education of Berkeley has organized a committee to arrange for lectures, concerts and other entertainments for the instruction of the people. The use of the high school auditorium has been given for these gatherings.

Ralph P. Merritt, a graduate of the university class of 1907, who is at present general manager of the Miller & Lux Land and Cattle Company, was appointed to the recently created office of comptroller at the university by the board of regents.

Miss Lorraine Andrews of the university was the first prize winner of the Emily Chamberlain Cook poems. The prize poem is entitled "An Ode to the Pioneers." Professors C. B. Bradley of California, A. S. Cook of Yale and C. G. Osgood of Princeton were the judges. The prize is \$50.

T. J. Ledwick and H. C. Kelly, seniors, and S. R. Bates and H. J. Weldon, juniors, were awarded the Bonheim essay prize of \$25 each man. The four winners will deliver their essays on Dec. 9. The winner in this contest will be awarded \$100.

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi Societies of Smith College will hold their regular meetings tomorrow evening. As the vacation will prevent the rehearsal of plays for the meeting, entertaining papers composed of the writing of several members, and also a reading of Browning will be given. Rachel McKnight of Sewickley, Pa., will preside as Phi Kappa Psi president and Carolyn Sheldon of Northampton, Mass., as Alpha president.

Clef Club has elected the following new members: Margaret Upton '12 of Providence, R. I.; Agnes Vail '12 of Denver, Col.; Clara Ottman '13 of Stamford, Conn.; Phyllis Fergus '13 of Chicago, Ill.; and Marion Sisson '13 of Potsdam, N. Y.

President Burton is in New York in the interests of the \$1,000,000 fund he is raising for the enlargement of the faculty. He returns to Northampton tomorrow and speaks Sunday before the Mt. Herman school for boys and the Northfield Seminary, and goes to Boston Monday in the interests of the campaign.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS

SATURDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital by Vladimir de Pachmann. Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighth Symphony concert, Miss Katharine Farrow, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Aida."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Carmen."
SUNDAY, 8 p. m.—"Operatic concert."

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ben Hur."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Before and After."
COLONIAL—"The Silk Princess."
HOLLIS—"The Women."
B. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallford."
PLYMOUTH—"Pomander Walk."
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."
THEATRE—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
RELAICO—"David Warfield."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Runtty Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passers By."
DAILY—"Miss Viola Allen."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
GAIETY—"Uncle Sam."
GLOBE—"Three Rascals."
HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware."
KNICKBOCKER—"The Siren."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Irish players."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACE—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"The Concert."
COLONIAL—"Madame Suzanne."
CORT—"Man of the House."
GRAND—"Everywoman."
LA SALLE—"The Woman Lou."
ILLINOIS—"Henry Miller."
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."
OLYMPIC—"Lottie Dresser."
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva."
POWERS—"Marie Doro."
STUBBARD—"Excuse Me."

PASS NEW RULE REGARDING VASSAR ENTRANCE NEEDS

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A new rule has been passed by the faculty of Vassar College regarding the third language requirement. Students who present science, American history or elementary Greek for entrance in place of a third language must take this third language during the college course. This language, French or German, is to be taken in the freshman or sophomore year. Exception to this rule may be taken in the case of ability to read and pronounce simple French or German, if tested before the beginning of the junior year.

Lady Gregory of Ireland spoke recently on "The Making of a Theater," under the auspices of Philaethis, the dramatic society. She read a part of her new play, "McDonough's Wife," which is to be published soon.

The hockey championship banner has been won again this year by the class of 1912. The decisive game was played between 1912 and 1913, with a score of 9 to 2 in favor of 1912.

The scores of the other games are as follows, the winning team being named first: 1913 vs. 1915, 5-3; 1912 vs. 1915, 13-0; 1914 vs. 1915, 7-2; 1912 vs. 1914, 12-2; 1913 vs. 1914, 6-3.

The college closed on Wednesday for the holiday recess. Recitations will be resumed as usual on Monday morning.

Margaret Tibbits of Wallingford, Conn., the president of the Students Association, and Lucy Penniman of Asheville, N. C., of the class of 1913, went as delegates to the student government conference recently held at Barnard College.

ton Monday in the interests of the campaign. The alumnae visiting the college this week are Margaret Cook '11, Helen Earle '11, Louise French '09, Helen Hemphill '10, Jean Johnson '11, Frederica Mead '11, Ruth Mitchell '10, Julia Miller '11 and Sydney Baldwin '09.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—At a meeting of the junior class of Bowdoin College, the following officers were elected: President, L. A. Crosby, Bangor; vice-president, P. H. Douglas, Newport; secretary, John H. Dunphy, Portland; treasurer, John A. Slocum, Albany, N. Y.; marshal, Lawrence Smith, Portland; orator, Merton C. Green, Madison; poet, E. O. Baker, North Adams, Mass.; chaplain, Cedric R. Crowell, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; ivy committee, Leon Jones, Winthrop, Mass.; P. C. Savage, Bangor; J. F. Dole, Portland; R. W. Belknap, U. S. mariscotta; C. O. Page, Bath; assembly committee, W. P. Twombly, Reading, Mass.; L. L. Skolfield, Brunswick; F. S. Wiggins, Thomaston; T. E. Emery, Randolph, and K. Burns, Saco.

At the annual initiation of Theta chapter of Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, the following were made members: Honorary, Dr. D. A. Robinson, Bangor; Dr. W. Johnson, Augusta; Dr. S. J. Beach, Augusta; active, A. E. Alden, Woodford; E. R. Blaisdell, Brunswick; R. W. Clark, Egypt; C. G. Dennett, Saco; C. J. Driscoll, Woodford; H. G. Hamilton, Brunswick; E. L. Hutchins, New Portland; L. H. Johnson, Portland; F. L. Katoon, Bath; W. S. Leavenworth, Gales Ferry, Conn.; B. B. Mansfield, So. Hope; N. R. Pillsbury, Biddeford; all of the class of 1915 and H. L. Robinson, Bangor, of the class of 1914.

At the first meeting of the Masque and Gown, the dramatic association, held recently Arthur Welch '12 of Portland, was elected president and John Dunphy '13 of Portland elected manager. John L. Hurley '12 of Malden, Mass., was elected to serve with the president and manager on the executive committee.

The college faculty numbers 73 at the present time. There are 25 on the academic faculty and 53 on the medical. It has been learned that Charles Cary, Bowdoin '10, was the eighth man to finish in the recent cross-country race between Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Bowdoin, which was won by Technology.

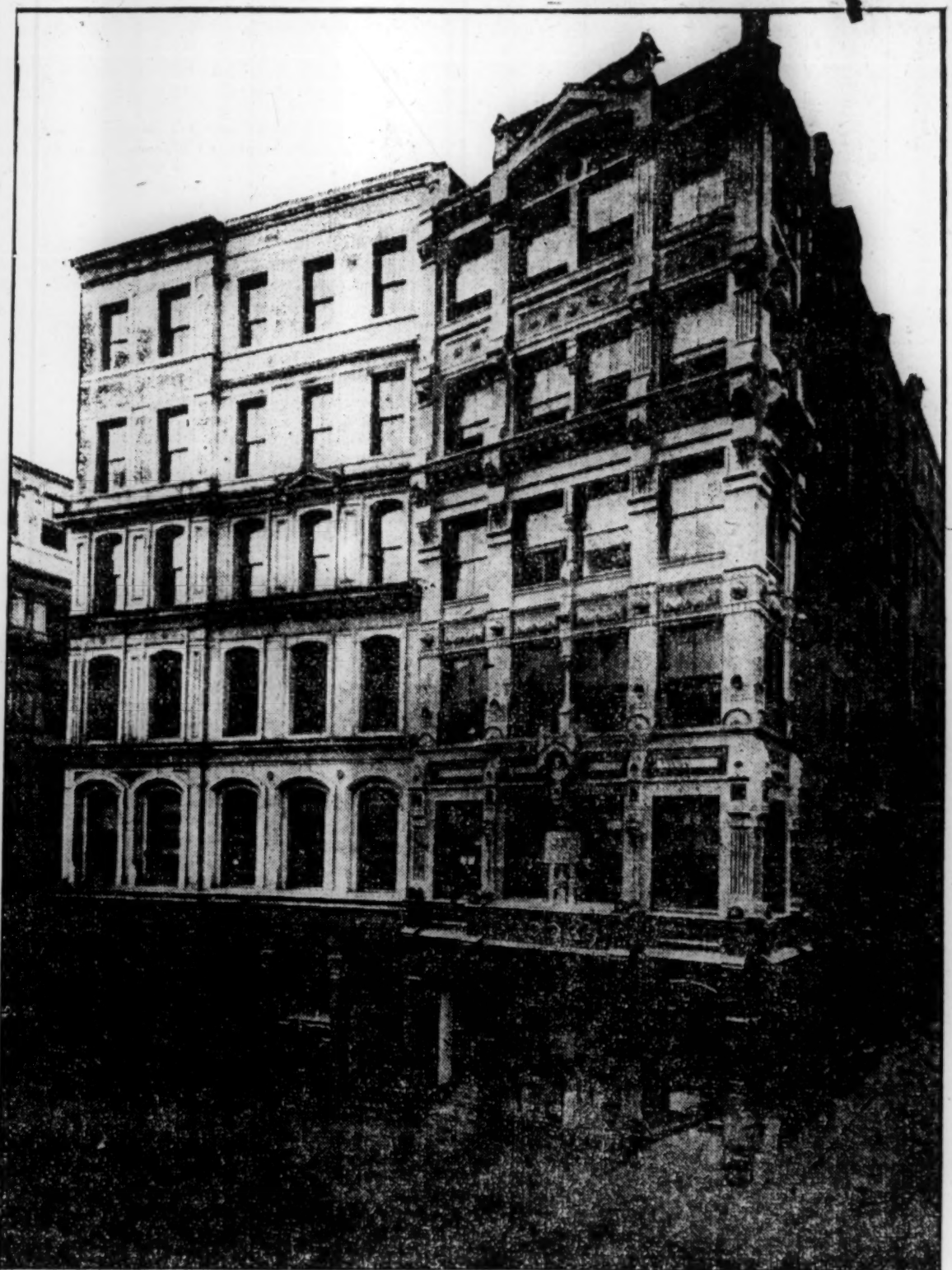
Curtis Tuttle '13 won the golf tournament recently played for a cup given by the dean.

President Hyde has been elected chairman of the college section of the Maine Teachers' Association.

COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—As the first of a series of benefits to be given by the young ladies of Colby College to raise money to send delegates to Silver-Bay-on-Lake George, N. Y., for the Y. W. C. A. conference in July, the sophomore class recently gave a farce, "The Ladies'

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By Courtesy of the City Club)

The original house on this site, 17 Milk street, was probably erected in the early part of 1600, and was the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin, who was born there Jan. 17, 1706. His father became a tenant in this early structure in 1685. The family lived here until 1712, when they removed to the corner of Union and Hanover street, where they resided and the father carried on the business of soap maker and tallow chandler. The house on Franklin street was destroyed by fire in 1810, and a large structure was erected which was destroyed in the fire Nov. 9-10, 1872. Shortly afterward the present building was

Sewing Circle." Those who took part were the Misses Ida Farnum, Emily Hanson, Lora Danforth, Marcia Farrar, Gertrude Philbrook, Marjorie Scribner, Mabel Byron, Lena Blanchard, Grace Weston, Jean Millions, Lynette Philbrick, Grace Hamilton, Hazel Merrill and Ethel Merriam. Miss Grace Hamilton was chairman of the entertainment committee.

The prospects for a successful season for the musical club seems assured. There are more men trying for positions than ever before. W. J. Rideout '12, manager, has practically completed arrangements for a week's trip through Piscataquis and Aroostook counties this month. He is also arranging a trip to Massachusetts for the Easter vacation.

At a meeting of the junior class held recently, Lester A. Keyes '13, of Dryden, was elected secretary and treasurer. The following captains for the women's basketball teams have been announced: Miss Phyllis St. Clair, 1913; Edith Washburn, 1914; Ethel Chamberlain, 1915. Class numerals have been awarded by Miss Emma Leighton to the following: 1912, Misses Cummings (captain), Robinson, Leighton, Gilpatrick, Goodwin, Ross and Haines; 1913, Misses Thompson (captain), Wall, Hanson, Adams, Dutton, Macomber, St. Clair and Windell; 1914, Misses Weston (captain), Grant, Fogg, Paul, Merriam, Tubbs, Washburn, Springfield and Barrows; 1915, Misses Chamberlain (captain), Dyer, Tilden, Howland, Forbes, Wells, Washburn, Ross and Warren.

Miss Rita Robinson '12 has been awarded a silver cup as the best all-around basketball player.

The following officers of the Debating Society have been elected: President, W. E. Jones '12; vice-president, W. J. Rideout '12; recording secretary and treasurer, Harvey Knight '14; corres-

ponding secretary, E. C. Marriner '13; standing committee, H. C. Libby and C. P. Chipman of the faculty and F. H. Dabur of the society.

Negotiations with Clark College have been authorized for a series of intercollegiate debates. Leslie C. Cornish '75, president of the board of trustees, has presented Roberts Hall with four framed pictures for the reception room. They are "Hadrian's Temple"; "The Ruins of the Roman Forum"; "Aurora," and Carlyle's portrait. President Roberts has given a fifth picture, "Parable of the Lost Sheep."

BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Seth K. Mitchell of Haverhill, Mass., has been elected president of the freshman class at Brown University. Other officers are:

Vice-presidents, Pierre H. Brereton, this city, and R. W. Cram, Melrose, Mass.; secretary, H. F. Drake, Worcester, Mass.; treasurer, G. A. Whitney, Jr., Dover, N. H.; football manager, E. W. Hill, Pittsburgh, Pa.; basketball manager, W. K. Rice, Boston, Mass.; and baseball manager, H. M. Conant, Pawtucket, R. I.

Plans have been completed for an enlargement to the engineering library which will give 200 feet additional for shelves. Prof. J. Ansel Brooks will be in charge and R. R. Martel will be his assistant.

Gene Ware, college organist, is giving a series of recitals Sunday afternoons in the chapel.

On Dec. 13, the debate for the class of 1880 prizes will take place. The preliminary contest is on Dec. 6. The subject is "Resolved, that the ownership of all Brown undergraduate publications should be vested in the student body, and that

no member of the managing board should receive recompense for his labor."

I. Barnuch has been selected as alternate on the freshman debating team.

Alpha Beta, the sorority at the woman's college recently presented "A Comedy of Errors" at Sayles gymnasium. Brown Christian Association members have been busy recently. W. E. Sprackling spoke before the boys' department of the Providence Y. M. C. A. Daniel G. Donovan made an address at Attleboro, Mass., N. S. Taber visited Moses Brown school and E. A. C. Murphy appeared before the Worcester Y. M. C. A. A. F. Newell addressed the students at Worcester Academy and Paul J. Kingsley, Earl H. Walker and Daniel H. Kulp were speakers at Pawtucket Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Joseph C. Robbins '97 will speak at chapel Dec. 3 and 4 on the volunteer movement.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Y. M. C. A. at the University of Minnesota has instituted an employment bureau. Bert Hull is to be at the head of this department.

The freshman class of the College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics has elected: President, George Cowey; vice-president, Gladys Senning; secretary, Grace Kane; treasurer, Louis Campbell.

The lease of the hippodrome at the state fair grounds to private parties for a skating rink has been declared void by the attorney-general. This will permit the cadets at the Agricultural school to use the building as a drill hall.

Prof. J. J. Flatner, head of the department of engineering reported favorably on the plans for the new heating plant for the university at the last

meeting of the board of regents. The plans which involve an expenditure of \$180,000 were approved.

The Dramatic Club will give "The Magistrate," Dec. 7, in the university chapel. Robert Wilson Harrison Fuller and Moele Wheeler will take the leading roles.

From the John Addington Simons' collection in England has come a gift of about 20 books for the library.

A petition is being circulated by the officers of the cadet corps for the extension of Major Butts' detail to Aug. 1, 1913. Major Butts is a former Minnesota man and initiated the annual encampment, the policy of paying cadet officers and musicians.

BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me.—At the annual sophomore declamation contest recently the following speakers took part: Miss Ellen H. Libby, Arthur Schubert, Miss Marion R. Sanborn, Charles E. Hadley, Miss Helen E. Humiston, Lawrence B. Sylvester, Miss Helen L. George, George C. Marsden, Miss Dora Clark Tash, Donald B. Partridge, James R. Packard, Miss Rena E. Fowler.

The two prizes of \$10 were awarded to Miss Helen Louise George of East Walpole, Mass., and James Roy Packard, Monmouth, Me. The judges were R. W. Crockett, Anna F. Walsh and A. L. Young. The committee or arrangements was made up of K. D. Lee, Miss Louise S. Dunham, L. E. Davis.

The musical clubs have recently returned from a two days' trip to Saco and Kennebunk.

BIG GROWTH AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN UTAH

LOGAN, Utah—Registration in the short winter course of the agricultural college is over 33 per cent above that of last year. This increase is taken as an indication of the value which the agriculturists of the state are placing on the practical work given by the specialists at the state institution.

In the registration this year are representatives from all the important agricultural sections of the state. Cache valley is most heavily enrolled, because its people are more intimately under the influence of the state college. From Weber, Salt Lake, Utah and Box Elder counties the next largest numbers come. The south is also represented.

Nearly all of the students enrolled are those whose work at home keeps them occupied during most of the early fall and late spring. They therefore find it impossible to register when the college regularly opens in September and must leave before the June commencement.

It was to meet the needs of this great body of citizens from all parts of the state that the short winter courses were established last year.

REPORTS ON PLAN TO RAISE \$500,000

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Reports on plans to raise \$500,000 before next October and of the endowment fund, which has reached \$700,000, were made recently before the Mt. Holyoke College Alumnae Association of Boston, at a meeting held in the Hotel Vendome.

The general education board has offered \$100,000 to the association on condition that \$400,000 shall be raised before October, 1912. Mrs. W. C. Gordon of Auburndale is chairman of the endowment committee of the Boston Alumnae Association, which has pledged \$1500 to build one of the towers of the alumnae building. Of this sum \$957.20 has already been received or promised.

ASK FOR MONEY FOR OHIO RIVER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—For continuing the work of river and harbor improvement throughout the country, Congress has been asked to spend \$20,628,698, and of this Pittsburgh harbor is to have a \$5000 appropriation and \$5,000,000 is to be spent in giving a nine-foot channel and more locks to the Ohio river.

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IMPROVEMENTS ON SYRACUSE CAMPUS END FOR WINTER

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Work on the Syracuse University campus improvement has ended for the winter. It will be resumed early next spring and by July, 1912, the work on the main section of the campus will be completed except the tree planting. About \$20,000 of the gift of \$100,000 has been expended. Students, alumni and faculty are all enthusiastic over the beautifying of the college grounds. Donald Day is chairman of the committee for raising the money.

Frank Smalley, dean of the college of liberal arts, spoke recently in favor of coeducation before the Schoolmasters Club.

The senior class of teachers college has elected the following officers: President, Corine Shepp; vice-president, Theresa Heidecke; secretary, Polly Clark, and treasurer, Ruth MacLachlan.

The Historical Association of the university has elected the following officers: President, Prof. E. P. Tanner; vice-president, Prof. E. E. Sperry; treasurer, W. W. Porter; assistant treasurer, Lee J. McEwan; secretary, Olive Richards; assistant secretary, Bernice Taylor, and librarian, John L. Warner. The association plans to give occasional lectures during the year by prominent historians and public men. Last year a regular course was conducted; among the speakers being R. L. McClure and Thomas Mott Osborne.

Prof. R. Congdon has been appointed inspector of English in the state education department.

Boar's Head, the dramatic society at Syracuse, is to present "The King Pin" by Carl Oswald '14, in the Wisting opera house on Dec. 13. It is a leading attraction of junior week.

WANT RANCHERS TO PLANT BEETS

OCEANSIDE, Cal.—Announcement was made recently that if the people interested in the beet industry for the San Luis Rey valley will guarantee the planting of 1000 acres of sugar beets the Santa Fe railroad will agree to run a spur track from the mouth of the San Luis Rey river to a point in the valley opposite the foot of the grade leading into the valley, a little less than two miles east of Oceanside.

U. S. SHIPS WATCH SANTO DOMINGO

WASHINGTON — The activity of American warships in Dominican waters indicates the purpose of the government to maintain order and protect foreign interests in Santo Domingo until the installation of President "Caceres" successor.

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The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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M'GRAW'S MEN DEFEAT CUBANS
HAVANA—The New York Nationals defeated the Almendares, 4 to 0, Thursday.

penditures \$449.55. This showing is very much better than that of any other international matches ever contested. It will more than pay all the expenses of the American team, at present in Australia, challenging for the Davis cup.

J. T. DANES CHOSEN CAPTAIN
SYRACUSE — James T. Danes of Homer, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Syracuse University cross-country team for next year.

NEW YORK—George T. Clark defeated J. M. Millette, 300 to 251, in the third round of the class B national amateur 18.2 billiard tournament Thursday night in 64 innings. Millette's high run was 47, and Clarke's

Stoughton high 13, Andover 11,
Woburn high 0, Alumni 0.
Winchester Alumni 21, Winchester
high 5.
Lawrence high 17, Worcester high 0.
Natick high 23, Milton high 0.
Beverly high 12, Salem high 0.
Newburyport Alumni 14, Newburyport
high 0.

Leopold Morseto
ADAMS SQUARE

FREEDOM TO PURSUE EDUCATIONAL HOBBIES URGED BY MR. FINLEY

(Continued from page one)

tionist. The state, in this coming industrial age, finds itself under the economic pressure of helping the child to gain his vocational preparation."

Mr. Finley compared his early youth when he obtained his education by studying from a book carried under his arm while walking behind the plow, with the present time, in which there seems to be no time or inclination to raise one's status higher by seeking education outside of working hours.

Dr. Thomas opened the afternoon session. The subject of his address was "The Conservation of New England Manhood." He said in part:

"The school has a duty to the spirit of its community, to the ideals that have slowly grown to strength in its environment, to the principles and convictions, the vital qualities for which the community stands before the world. It is not enough to furnish the requisite information and adequate training for life in general, with more or less of preparation for a particular employment; we should require ourselves also to supply the information and inspiration sufficient to the cultivation of men and women of the old time New England quality."

"The nation has a right to require of us that we give some sort of attention to the task of keeping alive the fundamental American virtues on the soil where they have had their origin. It will not do to train boys as artisans in New England manufacture, or tillers of New England soil, while we fail to impart to them that keenness of mind in the face of an problem, that honesty and sobriety of conduct, which have created New England industry and given New England life its worth. The conservation of New England manhood is the duty of the New England public school."

"How can this be done? I answer, in the first place, that we must keep our New England schools democratic, both higher and lower. The first temptation away from democracy is the specialized high school, commercial, industrial and agricultural. The easy path of progress for these schools, perhaps the natural one, is in the line of narrow technical training, which shuts up the pupils who enter them at 13 or who should enter the secondary school at that age, to the particular avocation for which they were designed to prepare."

"There must be an exit from the top of every school that is truly American in spirit. It is even more important that we preserve the flexibility of our American life and the noble New England tradition that any boy from any station, from out even the humblest life, may aspire to any calling, than that we train workers for our New England industries and farms. New England means more than New England men and women; we can not make New England men by class education. The German real-school, in which the boy's life is fixed for him before he comes to years of intelligent choice, has no place on Yankee soil. The problem of the American technical school is much more difficult; but it must be met."

"Our course of study has been logical; based on mature reasoning as to what the pupil ought to know. It should be biological, based on careful study of what an incipient American citizen of secondary school age is best fitted to acquire and most needs just at that time by way of intellectual stimulus and spiritual discipline. We may not know very well as yet what those things are which are best calculated to develop manhood of the secondary age, although we may suspect that they are not algebra, Latin and physical measurements."

"I would like to see a school established in connection with the department of pedagogy of some New England college or university which would take children from the beginning of their education right through to college age, free to work out its own educational plan untrammelled by tradition, or by the necessity of adjustment to other schools, either lower, or higher, or equivalent. I would like to see what could be done with a small company of pupils, who might be relieved of much of the material which has found its way into the courses of study of the elementary grades, much of the formal grammar, a good part of the geography, partial payments and other arithmetical abominations and be educated chiefly by being taught to read easily, intelligently and fluently and then trained to self-education by being encouraged and directed in a large amount of wholesome reading."

"I have time only to suggest my second answer to the question how the public school may discharge its obligation in the conservation of New England manhood. In some of our states we are required to teach state history, and I suppose in every school it is customary to lay special stress on the geography of the particular state. I suggest that this might be broadened to include New England history, and the study of New England institutions, New England ideals and literature, and New England men, and this apart from general American history. Our six states together form a social unity, more distinct than that of any state itself. They have shared a common life to an unusual degree, have been moved by the same ideals, stirred by the same prophets, and have fixed their hearts upon the same goal. They have acted with remarkable unity in national affairs. Their economic and social problems are largely the same, though divided into urban and rural."

"There is something about New England as a whole that is worth teaching."

CALLS STATE CONTROL OF WATER CONFISCATION

(Continued from page one)

a state Legislature can be made retroactive. It may have been unwise that the government, in the early day, did not restrict the ownership of water powers in the older states so as to make that ownership conform in some degree to the modern idea of conservation. But even so, it seems to me that it is too late to undertake to do that thing now. To do so would be what I term confiscation and in my judgment the courts would not uphold it."

The national waterways commission is to inquire carefully into this phase of the conservation question the coming winter and spring as a preliminary to a report to Congress which will recommend legislation. Several of the state legislatures have enacted laws looking in the direction of the "confiscation" spoken of by Mr. Brown. Among them is Wisconsin, whose statute was enacted last

Had we not been so prodigally generous in giving our life to the nation we should have insisted long ago that every child in a New England school should be bred in the broad New England idea and learn to glory in his citizenship, not only of Massachusetts or Vermont, but in his New England birthright and heritage. We have an inheritance of manhood worth more than all the mines and forests of the continent. We have put our stamp on millions that have sailed the seven seas to come to us and they have entered into our life and gloried in their acquired heritage. Let us take the pains to see that children of the outlander and the homeborn alike learn the manhood that has made New England what she is."

The officers re-elected are: President, Nelson G. Howard of Hingham; vice-presidents, Wallace C. Boyden of Scituate, Frank W. Chase of Newton; secretary, Walter B. McDuffee, Springfield; assistant secretaries, Charles M. Lamprey of Boston, Frederick W. Plummer of Chelsea, Maynard W. Maxim of Newton; treasurer, Arthur J. Meredith of Salem; auditor, E. E. Gaylord of Beverly; directors, Prof. Paul H. Harris of Cambridge, Wesley A. O'Leary of New Bedford, Norman S. Easton of Fall River, Albert B. Kimball of Fairhaven, Charles W. Jackson of Lynn, Chester M. Grover of Boston, Cyrus A. Durgin of Lowell, Frederick W. Vermille of Worcester, Prof. Marshall Perrin of Wellesley, John L. Riley of Holyoke, Robert O. Truel of Beverly and Miss Sarah L. Arnold of Newton.

Delegates to the state council of education, term to expire in 1914, were named as follows: Eugene D. Russell of Lynn high school, F. A. Tupper of Brighton high, Stratton D. Brooks, John T. Prince of West Newton, C. W. Parmenter of Mechanic Arts high school, Miss Laura Fisher of Boston, S. E. Spalding of Newton and Sarah Arnold of Boston.

Dr. Zuehlke said in part: "The school must be an organic part of the daily life, which means that the school must be a cooperative institution; competition must be subordinated. The old method was to make each child independent, by measuring his intellectual acquisitions apart from those of his companions. In the school of the future, to assist will be a mutual benefit. In all the departments of work-working it is possible for the children to assist each other with benefit to everybody. But if we employ examinations as a measure of mere quantitative acquisition, there can be no mutual assistance. It may be that cooperation will never eliminate competition, but we cannot go on with a highly organized society where there is no mutual interdependence as a feature of it."

"The relation of education to science means to us a superior discipline in the school for every boy and girl, keeping them there longer in order that they may get the benefits of this science, then putting them into industry better trained, and then extending this democratization of science until it permeates through the whole of life."

The following committees were appointed to report at the session this afternoon:

Committee on nominations: Chairman, Stanley C. Lary of Cohasset, Adalbert L. Safford, Chelsea; J. A. Pitman, Salem; Seth Sears, J. C. Anthony and Frederic A. Tupper, Boston; William A. Parkinson, Waltham; Everett B. Durfee, Fall River; George P. Armstrong, Belmont; John E. DeMeyer, Abington; Eugene D. Russell, Lynn; Samuel D. Paul, Newton; John L. Riley, Holyoke; Horace L. Brittain, Hyde Park, and John Farley, Brockton.

Committee on resolutions: Chairman, William C. Hill and George E. Dawson of Springfield, and Arthur P. Irving.

The following were named to make reports next year:

Committee on educational progress: Chairman, Frederic W. Vermille, Worcester; Louis P. Nash, Boston and James S. Hayes, Haverhill.

Committee on necrology: Chairman, Arthur K. Whitcomb, Lowell; Joseph G. Edgerley, Fitchburg, and Homer P. Lewis, Worcester.

BECOMES U. S. DEPUTY

George T. Marvin of Somerville, who has been a clerk in the United States civil service department for the last year, was today appointed United States deputy marshal and assigned as auditor in the marshal's office in Boston.

OPENING OF CAPITAL CITY CLUB

ATLANTA, Ga.—The new home of the Capital City Club of Atlanta, situated on the corner of Peachtree and Harris streets, will be opened for inspection on the afternoon of Dec. 16.

winter. That statute provides that all privately owned water powers in the state are to be controlled by the state. The owners of these powers must obtain a state license prior to operating them and in return for such license, according to Mr. Brown, must virtually turn over the control of them to the state. The Wisconsin statute is to be tested in the courts and there will be a similar test of any statute hereafter enacted, whether by legislatures or by Congress.

The interest of the federal government in this question arises from the fact that much of the water power in the older states is on navigable streams, which are always under the control of Congress. As to water powers in streams not navigable, Congress would have no right to legislate, but the opinion of a national waterways commission on the general principle involved would no doubt exert a strong influence in all the water power states.

CANADA PARLIAMENT IS MEETING PROMISES OF A LIVELY SESSION

OTTAWA, Ont.—As the present session of the Canadian Parliament progresses, it is clear that the promised liveliness of the new government is to materialize. The former premier's determination to save the honor of his party is very evident. Almost unprecedented have been many of the occurrences, and it is well for the new premier that he has the respect and confidence of both parties as well as the unusually big majority behind him on the government benches.

The points of greatest international interest in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attack upon Conservative methods of winning the recent election are those dealing directly with the tariff and the protective policy common to the two countries which were brought before the time-light during that election.

Neither the Conservatives nor Liberals evade the fact that the election was won, not on the trade issue, but upon that of national sentiment in favor of firm allegiance to the British empire. Therefore, Sir Wilfrid has endeavored to make this point very clear and to continue his onslaughts upon the high and fast tariff arrangements which he considers are inimical to the freest development of any country at the present moment.

As Mr. Sifton's election speeches in aid of the Conservatives came nearest to being "trade arguments" against reciprocity, Sir Wilfrid dealt specifically with the argument they presented. This was, in brief, that Canada had better make no closer connections with the republic because Canada's financial and general business affairs were not in any way like the same unideal condition that closer relations would tend to involve Canada in the difficulties with which the United States are now grappling.

Sir Wilfrid Answers

In answer to this contention, Sir Wilfrid declared his conviction that the high and fast tariff of the United States has arrested the development of that country, has tended towards the unwholesome congestion of cities, the desertion of farms, and left the people at the mercy of monopolies. Turning to his own country's condition, he pointed out that similar tendencies were already noticeable, that Canada was not free from trust and merger, and that a continuance of high protection in Canada would lead to equally acute difficulties as those to which it has led in the United States. Reciprocity would not have involved Canada in the problems of her southern neighbor—"on the contrary we would have made it possible through reciprocity to deal effectively with trusts and mergers," he declared.

That the ex-premier respects the opinions of those who honestly believed themselves working for the empire by rejecting the proposals, was also clearly shown in this first speech. "There are men on the other side," he said, "who truly believe that the rejection of reciprocity was a great service to Britain and the British empire. With respect to their views we will not quarrel; their eyes are blind, there is no use to try to open them at this time. We are as yet too near Sept. 21."

Another important point which has been made clear during the clash of session has been celebrated, is that both the leading parties are determined to resent the slightest implication of hostility toward the United States. Mr. Borden, as the new premier, made it very clear that he countenanced nothing during the election which could be considered in the nature of hostility toward the republic, and that the decision of the people regarding the issue at stake need carry no such assumption of hostility.

Rejection Is Deplored

On the other hand Sir Wilfrid deplored the rejection of the proposals, because he felt convinced that the pending arbitration treaty between England and the United States would have been made easier of accomplishment had Canada accepted the proposals. In answer to Mr. Foster, he said he did not think the treaty would fall through because

TRUCE GRANTED BY CHINA PREMIER FOR A PARLEY ON PEACE

(Continued from page one)

garding the situation. They would be glad to offer mediation should the opportunity arise. For the present, however, they are observing strict neutrality.

The British government is consulting with Sir John Jordan, its minister at Peking, regarding the desirability of sending troops.

Reports have been received at Hongkong of depredations by highwaymen in Canton. Five robbers got \$5000 from a suburban bank. It is said the Canton police has failed to cope with the situation. Outlawry is reported from many towns on the West river.

Chinese revolutionists in Paris have received a cable from the Tientsin Provincial Assembly and Chamber of Commerce protesting against the Franco-Belgian loan because the loan was not negotiated by the national Assembly.

"SIX COMPANIES" WILL AID REBELS

SAN FRANCISCO—A declaration in favor of a republican government for China has been made by the Six Companies, a powerful organization of Chinese, which had maintained a neutral stand.

The action was taken on a cablegram from Wu Han-Min, revolutionary Governor of Canton, asking for a \$2,000,000 loan from the Chinese in the United States.

Each Chinese in the United States or Canada who depends upon the protection of the Six Companies will be assessed according to his means. Five dollars in gold will be the smallest sum accepted. This money will be refunded at the end of two years if the rebellion succeeds.

of Canada's action, but that "human nature being human nature the treaty negotiations would have been aided and the friendship between the two peoples would have been closer."

Sir Wilfrid said that he also regretted that the language used by some newspapers and public men during the campaign was not such as to promote the friendliest relations with the United States.

This phase of the occurrence of last autumn was also dwelt upon in the retiring leader, spoke even more emphatically against the methods by which the Conservative victory was won. Sir Richard has been named "the old war horse," and strong language is accepted from him, which would not be expected nor approved if used by any other political leader. He is Canada's oldest parliamentarian and the spirit of the old days of intensity and impetuosity still dwellings in his speeches when he is aroused. Therefore his arraignment of the British politicians who rejoice because they deduce a protectionist victory from the late landslide, was an expression of the most violent feeling which will be found among Canadians. The average Canadian takes things much more composedly. Sir Richard attributed such British misunderstanding to "complete ignorance of what they are talking about," and concludes—"if they ever did know anything of Canadian history they would know that they had done their best to depreciate the services of the one government that did employ within my time and generation at least." He regretted strongly the tactics which he feared had "fostered a spirit of hostility between Canada and the United States."

Senate Leadership Changes

This speech of Sir Richard Cartwright's carried with it his resignation of the Senate leadership, and the new Conservative leader, Senator Logie, in replying, emphasized his party's insistence that no "hostility toward the United States" was involved in the electoral decision. . . . The people of Canada would have been untrue to their traditions and to the dignity which they had not resented the position taken by public men of the United States. The senator then quoted President Taft, and referred to the more aggressive individuals whose attitude during the reciprocity debates had been a factor in determining the fate of the proposals.

His summing up may be accepted by the outside world as the clear exposition of the Canadian sentiment which turned the tide against trade expansion no matter how desirable it might appear. He said:

"The Americans did not sufficiently apprehend the dignity and respect due a self-governing dominion of the British empire, to curb the lead of their own Congress, members of which declared openly during the discussion of reciprocity that the ulterior object of the proposals was not that of trade expansion only, but the extension of the United States boundaries." . . . Can- cluding the Senate leader said: "It would be an exceedingly unfortunate thing should our friendly relations be impaired. . . . I venture to say that the good sense and sound judgment of both peoples . . . will not allow this friendship to be disturbed by political

FOREFATHERS' DAY TO BE CELEBRATED

At the meeting of members of Pilgrim and Puritan families and historical and patriotic societies for the celebration of Forefathers' day, Dec. 21, in Ford hall, the organization of a society of Pilgrim and Puritan families will be completed. The Rev. John Robinson, the Rev. John Lothrop, Myles Standish, General Cudworth and other noted Pilgrim and Puritan founders, will be present.

DROP IN NEW YORK PHONE RATES

NEW YORK—Manhattan and Brooklyn telephone subscribers are talking to each other today for five cents whereas before they paid 10. The new tariff, which is to continue, does not apply to pay stations and it provides that such calls count as toll calls and not those allowed to subscribers for the regulation fee. Tolls to Richmond Hill and Jamaica are reduced from 15 to 10 cents.

CHARLES S. FRANCIS PASSES AWAY

TROY, N. Y.—Charles S. Francis, editor of the Troy Times and former ambassador to Austria-Hungary, passed away at his home today. He served the United States as minister to Greece, Roumania and Austria-Hungary. When a student at Cornell he was the intercollegiate single scull champion of America. He was born in Troy, June 17, 1853.



Young Safety Razor

"The any-angle razor"

It isn't the barber you miss—it's his way of shaving—his diagonal stroke. Here is a safety razor that gives it—the only one. A touch turns the blade at any angle, and you get the "barber's stroke" unconsciously.

Try the diagonal stroke shave with a Young Safety Razor. You will find the blade as keen and as smooth-cutting as the finest tempered steel, carefully ground, honed and stropped, can be. You will find the razor itself the lightest, handiest, simplest and most accurately balanced outfit, including 12 blades, is \$2.50.

30 Days Free Trial

All dealers are authorized by us to take back the Young Safety Razor and refund the \$2.50 if a thirty day trial does not convince the purchaser that the Young Safety Razor is all that we claim for it. If your dealer does not carry it, order direct from us with same return privilege.

Young Safety Razor Co., 1719 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



\$2.50

STEAM SHOVEL RECORDS MADE IN CANAL WORK

CULEBRA, C. Z.—During October the total amount of material excavated in the central division was 1,322,388 cubic yards, of which 189,482 cubic yards were classified as earth, and 1,133,106 cubic yards as rock.

Of this quantity 1,309,732 cubic yards were removed by steam shovels, 620 cubic yards by bucket crane, contractors removed 4704 cubic yards by sluicing, and 7312 cubic yards by hand.

The high record for the month was made by shovel No. 224, working 25 days in the Culebra district, which excavated 46,657 cubic yards of rock.

The best record for a shovel of the 70-ton class was made by shovel No. 109, working 24 days in the Culebra district, which excavated 29,302 cubic yards of rock and earth.

Shovel No. 223, working in the Culebra district, made a high record for one day by excavating 3219 cubic yards of rock on Oct. 7.

The total steam shovel excavation on the relocated line of the Panama railroad amounted to 367,085 cubic yards.

The best month's record was made by steam shovel No. 257, working on the Gatun section, which excavated 59,220 cubic yards of solid rock.

In the 70-ton class, the best month's record was made by steam shovel No. 128, working on the Gatun section, which excavated 33,280 cubic yards of earth and 8000 cubic yards of solid rock, a total of 41,280 cubic yards.

STEEL ARRIVES FOR THE DOCKS AT PANAMA CANAL

CRISTOBAL, Panama—About 20 per cent of the structural steel for the caissons of the Atlantic terminal docks of the Panama canal has arrived on the Isthmus and the remainder is to be here by Jan. 10. The steel is received in flat sections at the Cristobal boiler shop.

Thirteen caissons have been sunk to bed-rock and filled with concrete at pier 18. At pier 17, eight caissons have been set and sunk to depths varying between 25 and 35 feet below mean sea level.

The trestle of the mole, which is to extend across the inshore ends of the piers and carry the railway tracks to them, has been extended 1300 feet from the shore and a fill to mean sea level extends 550 feet from shore. The end of the mole trestle is to be built 420 feet farther.

SENATE CHANGES OF COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON—Several important committee chairmanships in the Senate coming session of Congress. This is the committee upon commerce—Nelson (Minn.).

Committee on public lands—Smoot (Utah).

Committee on printing—Page (Vermont).

Committee on Cuban relations—Curtis (Kan.); may shift from the chairmanship of the coast defenses committee to succeed Page as head of the Cuban relations committee.

BIG PROPERTIES IN BUSINESS ZONE OF CITY CHANGE HANDS

(Continued from page one)

sists of four buildings used for store and tenement house purposes. These four estates are assessed on a valuation of \$47,400, of which \$36,000 is on 6346 square feet of land. This sale is considered of much importance as it is the first transfer of property on Pleasant street since the order was passed by the city of Boston for widening Pleasant street; according to the plans of the city the front third of these estates will be taken for widening purposes.

Washington street, 1084-1086, near Dover street, consisting of a five-story brick and stone building with a store on the first floor and four apartments above. This estate is assessed on a valuation of \$15,200, of which 10,200 is on 1776 square feet of land.

Church street, 33-37, at Melrose street, consists of a three-story building, used for store and residential purposes, is assessed on a valuation of \$3500, of which \$2300 is on the land.

Shirley street, 16, near Dudley street, consists of a two-family residence and is assessed on a valuation of \$2300, of which \$800 is on the 2100 square feet of land. The total assessed valuation of these seven estates amount to \$68,400.

Meredith & Grew were the brokers in the sale of the seven above mentioned parcels.

The seven estates have been resold by Mr. Towle.

In the other sale N. E. and C. E. Wyzanski, trustees of the Wyzanski trust, convey to Arthur W. Stevens of Boston property at 170 and 172 Washington street between State street and Adams square. The land consists of 1311 square feet and is assessed at \$94,400. The building is a new and attractive five-story structure and has been completed since the spring assessment.

The total value of the estate on April 1 was \$102,000. The property brought a figure considerably in excess of that sum. The transaction was negotiated through the office of Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk street.

LARGE IRRIGATION PROJECT FINISHED

MEEKER, Col.—The job of concreting the big Miller creek ditch and otherwise strengthening it and making it the greatest water carrier of this region has been completed after almost two years of work.

This ditch, which is 14 miles long, serves the Mesa and the Flagg creek section of the valley and waters about 12,000 acres.

The ditch was built 10 years ago on a cooperative basis, and much trouble during its entire life has been experienced by the washing away of portions of the walls and the subsequent loss of the water, thus failing to irrigate the land it serves even when the flood gates were open.

The approaches to the sources of supply have been tiled to prevent the washing in of mud and gravel.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

A meeting of the women of the North Reading district will be held this evening in the vestry of the Congregational church to organize a club for intellectual and social improvement. A committee comprising Mrs. Harriet Olmstead, Mrs. Charlotte Upton, Mrs. Maude H. Turner, Mrs. Alice Batchelder and Miss Marion Turner will submit a plan of organization and a constitution and by-laws. A domestic science class and a literature class have already been formed and Mrs. F. W. Berry and Mrs. Leslie Nichols elected chairman. Mrs. Sallie F. Buck, Mrs. Mabel G. Davis and Mrs. Sarah E. Flint, officers of the local women's club, will assist in perfecting the organization.

The Men's Brotherhood of the Congregational church has elected: President, Fred D. Sperry; vice-president, Charles H. Damon; secretary and treasurer, Arthur A. Damon.

CHELSEA

The Provident Cooperative Bank, which was instituted in 1885, has elected these officers for the coming year: President, Thomas Martin; vice-president, Alfred Hopkins; secretary and treasurer, James Gould; attorney, Arthur A. Folsom; directors, William Martin, Edward H. Walker, C. Willis Gould, Walter L. Martin, Arthur A. Folsom, Walter D. Grover, Bertram T. Martin, Charles W. Gould, Walter F. Jones, Ichabod F. Atwood, C. H. Reed, William H. Wyeth; auditors, E. N. Hunt, Allen H. Legg, William B. Dunnington; committee on investment, C. Willis Gould, Walter D. Grover.

The Chelsea Woman's Club will hold a no-license rally in Williams school hall, Dec. 11, which will be the evening before election day. The speakers will be announced later.

WAKEFIELD

The meeting of the Kosmos Woman's Club today is in charge of the department of history and current events and the Rev. George G. Hamilton of Everett is the lecturer.

The senior class of the high school has appointed this reception committee for the annual party in the town hall to-night: Theodore Cram, Lawrence Harris, Earl Wallace, William McKie, Miss Camilla Draper, Miss Dorothy Cate and Miss Emily Blake.

HANOVER

A special meeting of the West Hanover Firemen's Association has been called for this evening at their headquarters at West Hanover when the matter of taking over the library hall property will be discussed. The Library Association has voted to dispose of its property to the firemen's association.

The annual fair of the senior class of the Hanover high school will open next Thursday evening at the town hall at Center Hanover.

NEWTON

Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club meets tomorrow afternoon to consider the play "Troilus and Cressida."

Irving O. Palmer, principal of the high school, has introduced a card system whereby records of the pupils of the school during the four years' course are to be kept for the benefit of employers. It is also planned to record the average wages paid to pupils of the schools for four years following graduation.

PEMBROKE

A meeting of the board of selectmen and a special committee chosen to arrange for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town will be held next Tuesday evening when some definite plan will be formulated.

Wendall Howard of this town has been appointed as a member of the committee to arrange for a fair by North River lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hanover.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Locke School Association has its plans completed for raising money to carry on the playground next summer and to establish a gymnasium in the Locke grammar school building for the winter. Three entertainments are to be given in January, February and March.

"Mothers and Fathers" meetings are being arranged for, at which educational subjects will be taken up.

NORWELL

The D. Willard Robinson Woman's Relief Corps will hold a three nights' fair in the G. A. R. Memorial hall at Ridge Hill on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week. An entertainment will be provided each evening.

STONEHAM

The officers of the high school cadets will have their annual party in the armory tonight and the reception committee will be Capt. Bernard Cogan, Lieut. Rayford Mann and Lieut. George Mirick.

WALTHAM

The Waltham Republican Club is to hold a rally in the interests of Charles E. Getchell, candidate for the mayoralty, in Maynard hall this evening. Waldron E. Sawyer, chairman of the Republican city committee, is to preside.

RANDOLPH

Capt. Horace Niles post 110, G. A. R., elects officers at its meeting this evening. The annual inspection of Blue Hill temple P. S. takes place in Pythian hall this evening.

QUINCY

The Current Events class of the Quincy Women's Club is holding a meeting at the club house on Goffe street today. Mrs. May Alden Ward will deliver an address.

MALDEN

With the closing of the time for filing nomination papers in ward 3, where no papers were taken out for the common council until Tuesday, there now is a contest for the place. The candidates are former Councilman George Stanley Harvey, who is exalted ruler of Malden lodge of Elks; Michael F. Enwright, George H. Corey, Myron H. Clark and Parker R. Browne. Other papers filed at the expiration of the time for filing include Holden J. Kennealy for the council from ward 4 and Fred L. Johnson for reelection to the council in ward 6. Councilman Henry L. Morrison, Alderman Charles R. Hutchinson, Louis Ginsberg and Charles Membersom are all candidates for the one position of alderman in ward 7 and the candidates for the common council in ward 7 are President John H. Grady of the council, G. R. Tarbox, Jacob W. Mover, William Baxt and Harry Elston.

The Old and New Club will have as speaker at its meeting Tuesday afternoon the Rev. A. Z. Conrad of Boston, whose subject is "The Woman's Worth While to the Modern World."

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The cantata "The Crusader" will be given by the choir and young people of the Baptist church on the evening of Dec. 12.

Mrs. H. F. Taylor entertained the sewing circle of the Unitarian church at her home this afternoon.

Howard Seminary will reopen again tomorrow morning, after the Thanksgiving holiday. Most of the students went home for the holiday. Those who remained had a Thanksgiving dinner at Drury hall and in the evening attended a theatrical performance in Brockton.

EVERETT

The work of grading the new playground in ward 5 on the former Cobb-Roberts estate is practically completed. Arrangements have been made for flooding a part of the new playground for skating. The entire work has been done within 10 days by the playground commission, which is composed of Albion A. Jackson, Charles B. Ladd of the high school field corporation and former Councilman John C. Casey.

A new association, known as the Episcopal Associates, has been organized and its officers are: President, Mrs. Thornton A. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. S. M. Goudy; secretary, Mrs. Charles Restall; treasurer, Mrs. Elnor Carter. The next meeting is to be held Dec. 13 at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Shearman, 1 Parker terrace.

LEXINGTON

The Whittier Club of the Hancock Congregational church will give a basket social this evening at 5:45 o'clock in the Sunday school room, with this committee in charge: Mildred Meade chairman, Miss Watson, Bertha E. Hutchinson and Katharine Buck.

Carleton George Reed, president of the Lexington high school senior class, and Malcolm Willard Reed, president of the junior class, have presented Miss A. Louisa Sanders, Tufts '14, on behalf of their classes with a pendant and gold chain. The pendant is set with eight pearls and one large sapphire. Miss Sanders, who has taught sciences here since 1905, goes to the Quincy high school at the opening of school next Monday.

ARLINGTON

William Gratto, inspector of buildings, has issued permits to Miss Sarah Kennedy for a stable at 13 Mt. Vernon street, to E. J. Jenkins to build a garage for Fred L. Kimball at 19 Palmer street and to Robert MacDonald for a one-family dwelling at 22 Williams street.

A St. John's Men's Club has been organized at the Episcopal church with these officers: President, Walter B. Douglass; secretary, A. O. Yeames; treasurer, W. G. Ball; executive committee, the officers.

MEDFORD

S. C. Lawrence Woman's Relief Corps has purchased a large bunting flag which is to be presented to the public schools at Taft, Fla. The corps has also arranged a series of matinee whist parties which will commence Friday and be held each week.

The Ladies Aid Society of Trinity Methodist church have completed arrangements for a calendar fair to be held Dec. 12, 13 and 14 in the vestry.

WINTHROP

Mr. Vatcher of the Boston Y. M. C. A. now has about 40 pupils in his boys' class, which meets at the Murrell gymnasium, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 4:30 o'clock.

At the meeting of the Winthrop Woman's Club in the parish house this afternoon, the study of "The French Revolution" will be continued. Mrs. Russell Gardner, the president, will preside.

WHITMAN

Puritan lodge of Masons is to hold its annual guest night Dec. 21. The committee in charge includes Roy F. Allen, Arthur Cole and Albert Y. Pinkham.

The senior class of the Whitman high school gave a reception last evening to the teachers of the school at the town hall.

DORCHESTER

The next concert in the series of musical evenings at the Harvard Street church will be held Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Rosabelle Temple, assisted by Miss Elsie Smith, soloist, and George K. Andrews, the organist, will give a concert lecture entitled "An Hour with the Song Poets."

MELROSE

Miss Agnes L. Dodge, president of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, has announced the following committee appointments: Finance, Mrs. Harriette S. Townsend, Mrs. Hannah G. Shepard, Miss Anna S. Basford; social, Mrs. Helen R. Munn, Mrs. Minnie M. Carrie, Mrs. Ella F. Macdonald, Mrs. Louisa A. Cooley, Mrs. Adelaide W. Boynton; stamp savings, Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Mrs. Grace P. Derby, Mrs. Ella B. Walls; music, Mrs. Alice W. Eldridge, Mrs. Harriette W. Gerrish; decorating, Mrs. Abbie C. Otis, Mrs. Ethel H. Anderson, Mrs. Bernice S. Kimball, Mrs. Gertrude M. Tobey, Mrs. Grace P. French; membership, Mrs. Minnie G. Morse, Mrs. Mary H. Ellms, Mrs. Ella F. Macdonald; press, Miss Elizabeth S. Remick; legislative, Mrs. Amelia S. Loring; civil service reform, Mrs. Cora M. Adams; educational, Mrs. Lillian M. Hellen; civics, Miss Minnie Messenger; boys club, Mrs. Gertrude C. Cox, Mrs. Maud L. Wiggins, Mrs. Harriette L. Young, Mrs. Louise S. Fuller, Mrs. Grace P. Colby, Mrs. Carrie Belle Johnson, Mrs. Modesta E. Chase, Miss Sally B. Orne, Miss Agnes L. Dodge, Mrs. Bernice S. McEwen, Mrs. Adelaide J. W. Boynton and Mrs. Bertha H. Marshall.

Melrose lodge of Elks will hold a memorial service in Odd Fellows hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Past Exalted Ruler George F. Whittemore as orator and Miss Clara Gately as soloist. Exalted Ruler William D. Reidy has issued invitations for the annual New Year's dance of the lodge to be held in the city auditorium Jan. 3.

The new women's athletic department of the Y. M. C. A. has opened in charge of Mrs. B. E. Abbott, director. There are 135 women and girls enrolled in the classes and the regular instruction in the gymnasium and swimming pool will start next Tuesday, with classes at 10, 2:30, 4:15 and 8 o'clock.

BROCKTON

Mrs. Louise Gibbs is entertaining the Brockton Humane Society at her apartments at Hotel Hamilton today, when a president will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Esther M. Baxendale.

Mrs. Walter Bradford is chairman of the committee to arrange entertainment for Ten Times One Club of the church of the Unity at its meeting Dec. 5. There will be a luncheon and social.

NEEDHAM

The Unitarian Club will hold the first of a series of dancing parties in the town hall this evening.

The twenty-first anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. T. J. Dancy over the parishes of St. Joseph's, Needham, and St. Mary's, Newton Upper Falls, was celebrated with a reception, entertainment and dance in the town hall last evening.

BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the Ousemequin Club will be held Monday afternoon in the town hall. Prof. Walter Sargent of Chicago University will speak on "Appreciation of Pictures" and music will be furnished by children of club members.

BROOKLINE

A poverty party under the auspices of the order of the Eastern Star will be held in Riverside casino Dec. 7.

Francis M. Stanwood has been granted his petition for an additional light on Boardman street.

MIDDLEBORO

The annual meeting for the election of officers and other business of the Old Colony Pomona grange will be held here Saturday evening.

WEBSTER

The annual exhibition and sale of the Dudley Handicraft Society is to be held on Dec. 7 and 8 at Hinchcliff's art shop, Main street.

ABINGTON

The senior class of the high school held a sunlight party in Franklin hall Thursday afternoon.

THINK M'NAMARA TALKS OVERHEARD

LOS ANGELES—Counsel for James B. McNamara found a piece of wire dangling from an upper window and are convinced, they say, that the walls of the Los Angeles county jail have been penetrated and many confidential speeches heard. The wire runs from a window in an unoccupied cell room on the third floor of the jail to another unoccupied room on the second floor.

It is said by the lawyers that they believe a dictaphone has been recording talks with the prisoner and his visitors.

CASH GIFTS FOR STORE WORKERS

Announcement is made that the Jordan Marsh Company will this year again remember its employees with substantial gifts of cash at Christmas time, in the form of a percentage of their sales between Dec. 1 and Dec. 23. All who are not salespeople will be given cash presents in keeping with their positions.

The Samuel Ward Company gave each of its married employees a turkey Wednesday.

MR. BLAINE'S PICTURE IN CAPITOL

AUGUSTA, Me.—In the presence of several members of the Blaine family a large portrait of James G. Blaine was hung Thursday afternoon in the rotunda of the State House.

MR. TAFT STILL SEES BENEFIT IN TARIFF BUT IS FOR REDUCTION

NEW YORK—What is called "an authorized interview" with President Taft is published in the current issue of the Outlook of which the following are salient features:

"Speaking of the tariff issue, Mr. President, if you could begin your administration again, would you repeat your Winona speech tomorrow?" the interviewer asked.

"In phraseology, no; in effect, yes. Had I known as much then as I do now, I should have realized that there are some things one cannot leave to be taken for granted.

"If I had prepared it two or three weeks before and revised it deliberately, as I ought to have done, I should have clarified several passages. And, particularly, I should have changed the sentence where I proclaimed the Payne tariff act the best ever passed.

The comparative would have been a better description than the superlative, for whatever its shortcomings the act still contains less to be criticized than its predecessors, and it did, as a whole, revise the existing schedules downward."

"Is your tariff reduction program based on the theory that it will bring about a corresponding reduction in the cost of living?"

"I think that that effect is greatly overestimated. My chief objection to a needless high tariff is that it nourishes monopoly. It holds forth a constant temptation to the formation of little trusts, which often are more directly oppressive to the consumer than big ones."

"Now that you have launched your project for a constitutional amendment you probably have in mind some particular form of general income tax to recommend to Congress when it is free to act?"

"In a way, yes. I believe, on principle, in a general income tax. The only good arguments against it are that it is inequitable, and that it offers a temptation to perjury. In time of peace I would avoid temptation to perjury and would confine the government to taxes that do not involve such inequitable methods in their collection."

"Mr. President, I suppose you have noticed Mr. Bryan's comments on your appointment of Chief Justice White?"

"All that I have to say about my judicial appointments is that I have regarded my duty in respect to them as the most sacred with which I am charged."

"Now, Mr. President, something of the future. What do you purpose treating as your 'calendar of unfinished business' for the rest of your term?"

"In the domestic field, I suppose reductions in the woolen and cotton schedules, and possibly in the metal schedule of the tariff, will go to the top of the calendar."

"These will be founded, as far as my recommendations are concerned, on the report of the tariff board."

"In the House the Democratic majority have always professed themselves ready to accept any reductions they can get, and I am going to take them at their word in good faith. Where the insurgents will stand I am not prophet enough even to surmise."

"For another thing, we ought to obtain some legislation which will enable Alaska to develop without infringing on our board policy of conservation. Then there is the question of ratifying the peace treaties with England and France, and the fiscal treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua, which in their way are peace treaties also, as their purpose is to remove one of the most prolific causes of war."

OFFER OF \$8,000,000 FOR BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON—For the battleships Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts and the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis the navy department has just received an offer of \$8,000,000 cash. The battleships Iowa and Indiana took part in the battle of Santiago in the war with Spain. These vessels are in first-class fighting condition.

The opinion is held at the navy department that the prospective purchaser is bidding with the idea of selling in the best market among the newly strong republics, such as Argentina, Chile and Brazil. It is also the opinion that if the United States does not sell the ships Germany and Great Britain, both of which have a greater number of obsolete vessels than the United States, will go into the market. The market for obsolete warships is a small one.

WELLESLEY GIRLS HOLD RECEPTIONS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Registration for the winter term at Wellesley College will close tomorrow afternoon and studies will be resumed immediately.

Informal entertainments were conducted for undergraduates by many of the societies yesterday afternoon and evening, principal among them being gatherings in the Agora, Shakspeare, Tau Zeta Epsilon, Zeta Alpha, Alpha Kappa Chi and Phi Sigma fraternity houses.

PLAN COLORADO SOCIETY

PORTLAND, Ore.—Former residents of Colorado now living in Oregon are planning to organize the Colorado Society of Oregon. The first meeting for that purpose will be held on Dec. 6.

READING TO TAKE UP MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER OF LIBRARY

READING, Mass.—Examination of the 12,000 volumes of the public library shows they were not badly damaged in the fire in the Old Fellows block last Monday. The books can be easily rebound, it is said. The trustees have accepted on behalf of the townspeople the proffered privileges of the Wakefield town library and also the special privileges offered the school children.

Citizens are planning to take up Andrew Carnegie's offer made to the town 10 years ago of \$12,500 for a library building, on condition that the town buy a lot of land and appropriate each year a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of this gift for its maintenance. The town accepted the offer at the time but the plan was never carried out. The offer is said to be still good. Correspondence will be opened up at once.

Appraisal shows a loss of \$12,000, covered by insurance. Security lodge, I. O. O. F., will seek temporary quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building, and the building association will meet tonight to determine whether to rebuild on the old site.

CITY COMMITTEE SPENT \$12,100.73

A statement of the campaign expenses of the Republican city committee filed with the Boston city clerk, shows that its receipts were \$13,751.02 and its expenditures \$12,100.73, leaving a balance of \$1,650.90.

The returns show that the committee contributed \$7250, while the following gave \$100 or more toward the organization's work:

Miss Mary S. Ames, C. W. Amory, Frederick Ayer, George Nixon Black, Francis A. Campbell, Curtis Guild & Co., Arthur F. Estabrook, W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Walter F. Frederick, F. L. Higginson, Elmer P. Howe, Hutchins & Wheeler, David P. Winball, Mrs. D. P. Kimball, Joseph Lee, George V. Leverett, Thacher Loring, Arthur T. Lyman, John B. Manning, Dudley L. Pickman, Dr. F. P. Sprague.

The Good Government Association's participation in the state campaign in this city cost the organization \$1088.01, according to its statement.

MAYOR WILL OPEN BOYS' EXPOSITION

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The boy's exposition will be opened this afternoon in the city hall and will continue until the close of tomorrow evening. More than 1000 exhibits have been entered and about 225 boys will take part. A feature will be a pageant in which a company of 800 will appear.

Mayor John J. White and members of the city government will open the exposition. This evening there will be a military tournament and singing by a chorus of 50 adult voices. Tomorrow afternoon the model airship meet will take place, and the music tomorrow evening will be by a chorus of 200 juvenile voices under the direction of Hugh Craig. Folk dances will be given by 150 children under the direction of Mrs. Russell Magna and P. H. Kelley.

POULTRY PRIZE TO HAROLD GOULD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—At the tenth annual poultry show of the West Haven Association, Harold Gould of New York took the main prize which was for the largest exhibit entry. Mr. Gould's entries failed to take any other prizes. The award consisted of a large silver trophy cup mounted on an ebony base.

The gold special prize was captured by Wilbur and Wagenblatt of Highwood. This award was to the one scoring the highest number of points. The winning combination recorded 961 points, its nearest competitor having 535 points. Wilbur and Wagenblatt also won the national White Wyandotte cup.

H. J. Clark of 1313 Chapel street, won the American barred Plymouth Rock cup. Frank L. Edward of Westville, secured the National White Leghorn Club cup.

MEANS NO SHOE DUTY REVISION

WASHINGTON—President Taft has directed that as soon as the tariff board completes its investigations into woolen and cotton schedules, it shall proceed to an inquiry about the metal schedule, including steel, and about boots, shoes and leather.

This action seems to make certain that no measure, changing the present boot and shoe duties, will be allowed to become law this winter. It is improbable, of course, that the tariff board will conclude these inquiries in time for action before this session of Congress adjourns.

SOCIETIES DIVIDE SPANISH WAR FUND

BEVERLY, Mass.—Three organizations of this city have just received checks for \$97.42 each, a part of a fund which has been accumulating since the Spanish war. When company E of the eighth Massachusetts returned from war citizens raised a fund for its entertainment. All the money was not used and it was placed in the bank, and with the interest now amounts to \$292.26.

The sum was divided among the Grand Army relief fund, the Old Ladies' Home Society and the Beverly Firemen's Relief Association.

MANY INITIATIONS IN FRATERNITIES OF JACKSON COLLEGE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Seven freshmen have been initiated into the Lambda chapter of Alpha Xi Delta, at Jackson College. They are Esther Cate, Bernice Cragin, Margaret Hea, Grace Rockwell, Dorothea Rouse, Lena Towley and Ruth Whitehouse.

The Delta chapter of Alpha Omicron Pi has pledged the following girls: Dorothy Bartlett, Marion Davis, Rena Greenwood, president of the class of 1915; Gertrude Hooper, daughter of Prof. William E. Hooper of the engineering faculty of Tufts College; Edith Johnson, Dorothy Houghton, Gladys Keith, Marion Nichols and Ruth Seavey.

In the Chi Alpha chapter of Chi Omega the following members of the freshmen class have been pledged: Geraldine Clark, Helen Crocker, treasurer of the class; Dorothy James, Pauline Moyer, Alice Pulsifer, Ruth Wallis and Grace Wyman.

College exercises will be resumed next Monday.

WAKEFIELD WILL HASTEN ARMORY FOR DEDICATION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Work will be commenced at once on the new state armory in Wakefield and efforts will be made to have the dedication at the time the town of Wakefield celebrates its one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as South Reading. This will probably be July 4, 1912. The name was changed to Wakefield in 1868.

The state armory commission has let the contract for the new armory to Whitton & Haynes of Boston, and the heating contract to Nicholas J. Smith of Worcester. The other contracts will be let by Whitton & Haynes.

The site of the new armory is nearly opposite the old site on Main street. The building will be 148 feet long and 77 feet wide, the drill shed being 109 by 77 feet.

The old armory, which was partially destroyed in the first of last July, has been sold to Barnard & Godfrey, who will rebuild it for commercial purposes.

RAILROADS REFUSE HOLIDAY RATES

CLEVELAND—No reduced rates will be made by railroad lines in this territory for Thanksgiving or for the holiday season, so it was announced recently after the Central Passenger Association had its meeting in Chicago.

The reason given is that many states have fixed a low rate of fare and the roads cannot afford to make a lower one.

A proposition has been before the roads for a time to abolish the interchangeable mileage book. If that is done each road would issue its own book.

Traveling men may then be required to have a dozen books when traveling and from \$50 to \$250 invested or pay the local cash fare. The plan was referred to the executive officers of the various lines.

It was agreed to make a minimum charge of 25 cents for handling each piece of baggage that exceeds the regulation limits, either in size or weight.

ECONOMIC CLUB TO DISCUSS TRUSTS

Winifred T. Denison of Washington, D. C., assistant United States attorney-general, will be one of the speakers at the dinner of the Economic Club at the American house on Dec. 8. The general subject will be "Government Regulation of Trusts."

The other speakers will be Samuel Undermyer of the New York bar and Prof. Bruce Wyman of the Harvard law school. The presiding officer will be William H. Lincoln, president of the club.

MR. BRIGGS OUT OF CHELSEA CONTEST

Alton E. Briggs, a member of the board of control, has declined to run for mayor of Chelsea on stickers. This leaves the field to James H. Malone and George W. Ford.

For the two-year term the aldermanic candidates are Horatio R. Delano, William S. Young, William A. O'Brien and Alfred L. Maggi. The candidates for the one-year term are Marcus M. Merritt, Walter E. Smith, George F. Hederson, Jr., and Maurice Caro.

TO HEAR DARTMOUTH HEAD

Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, will attend the first annual meeting and dinner of the Dartmouth Club of Newton, to be held at the Newton clubhouse, Dec. 13, at 6:30 p. m. The club, which has 125 members, recently established the "City of Newton Alumni Prizes," awarded for excellence in oratory.

INDIAN BOY ASKS SENATE JOB

WASHINGTON—Col. Daniel M. Randall, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, has received an application for a place as a page in the Senate from J. Pantier Shunatona, an Indian boy of Pawnee, Okla. He referred to Senator Owen, whose mother was a Cherokee.

BUILDING ACTIVITY INCREASES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Fifteen hundred and forty-three building permits for work costing \$4,715,767 were issued by the public buildings department in the fiscal year that ended yesterday, an increase of 18 permits and \$644,391 over the preceding year.

CONFERENCE IS HELD ON PROVIDENCE CITY PLAN COMMISSION

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—As the result of a conference between Mayor Fletcher and representatives of half a dozen civic organizations of the city a step toward establishing a city plan commission has been taken and a committee is now working out the details of the proposed association.

Henry A. Barker, Howard Hoppin and E. Tudor Gross make up the sub-committee of the general committee, which sub-committee is authorized to report upon a general plan for the establishment of the commission.

The societies which are represented in the

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK WITH THE NEW SLEEVES

Novelty wool material, trimmed with striped silk

SLEEVES that make a part of the blouse yet are not distinctly in kimono style are among the newest and latest. This frock shows those that can be made either long or short; consequently, it can be treated in a great many different ways.

In this case it is made from a novelty wool material with trimming of striped silk and little ruffles. It is pretty and practical, available for school and for afternoon occasions.

If it were made with short sleeves and of a more fancy material, with collar and chemisette of lace, it would be more dressy in effect. Rose colored cashmere or voile would, for example, be charming treated in such a way and light colored chevrons, broadcloths and the like are being much used for dresses of the sort.

The skirt is straight and plaited. The side portions of the blouse are in one piece with the sleeves and the front and back of the main portion are separate and joined at the under-arms. The closing is made at the left of the front and the chemisette is adjusted under the blouse and closed at the back.

For the 12-year size will be required 6 yards of material 27, 43, yards 36, 34, yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard of silk for collar, shield and cuffs and material for ruffles according to width and fulness.

A pattern, No. 7225, sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age, can be had at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TRIED RECIPES

A BOILED FRUIT CAKE

ONE cupful of water, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of lard, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of currants, one quarter teaspoonful of salt.

Put all the ingredients on the stove in an agate saucpan; let them boil up for two or three minutes, and then set aside to cool. When lukewarm add two cupfuls of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking soda. Flavor with lemon extract. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. This recipe should be used when butter and eggs are high.

QUICK BREAKFAST PUFFS

One and one half cupfuls of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, melted.

Sift the dry ingredients into a bowl; beat the egg thoroughly, and add to it the milk; stir this quickly and carefully into the dry mixture; beat, and add the shortening; beat again. The batter should not be stiff; add a little more milk if necessary. Butter tin gem-pans, and fill them two thirds full with the mixture; bake for about 15 minutes in a hot oven. This recipe will make a dozen puffs.

GINGER SNAPS THAT SNAP

One pint of molasses, one tablespoonful of baking soda, one cupful of lard, one tablespoonful of powdered ginger, one tablespoonful of powdered cloves, one tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, flour to make a stiff batter.

Boil the molasses for five minutes; remove from the fire, and stir in the soda, lard, spices and flour. Set away to cool; roll out thin, and bake in a hot oven.

COCONUT BUNS

One pint of flour, one half cupful of butter, one half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, one half cupful of finely chopped coconut, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, milk to make a stiff batter.

Roll the butter finely into the flour; add the baking powder, salt, sugar, coconut, the egg well beaten and the milk. Place in small pieces on a greased baking tin, brush over with milk, sprinkle with chopped coconut, and bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

CHOCOLATE COOKIES

One half cupful of butter, one tablespoonful of lard, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one half teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, two ounces of chocolate, 2 1/2 scant cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quarter cupful of milk.

Cream the butter and lard together; add the sugar gradually, the egg well beaten, salt, cinnamon and chocolate melted. Beat well, and add the flour mixed and sifted with the baking powder alternately with the milk. Chill, roll very thin, then cut out with a small cutter. Bake in a moderate oven.—Ladies Home Journal.

ICED BOUILLON

Put into a double boiler one quart of strained Florida tangerine juice with two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of grated tangerine peel or tangerine extract, and one tablespoonful of strained grapefruit juice. Cover and let come to boiling point. In one fourth pint of cold water rub smooth two rounding teaspoonfuls of arrowroot or cornstarch and add to the hot juice, stirring till it is smoothly thickened. Add a sprinkling of nutmeg and set to cool. Serve in glasses or bouillon cups with cracked ice.

GIVES FLAVOR

When cooking peas, squash or other green vegetables, says the Washington Herald, add a teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of water used in the boiling, which brings out the flavor of the vegetables and is agreeable, especially with young peas cooked with cream.

LITTLE HELPS

A cork soaked in oil makes a good substitute for glass stopper.

Flower pot stains may be removed from window sills with fine wood ashes.

Apple sauce strained and stiffened with gelatin, and a little egg white folded in, makes a delicious and simple dessert for luncheon when served with whipped cream.

When soaking mackerel or other salt fish see that the skin side is uppermost.

Turn the wooden chopping bowl upside down when not in use and it will never split.

Celery can be much improved by soaking it for an hour in ice cold water in which a lemon has been squeezed.—Argonaut.

FANCY APRON

The little fancy apron, laid away for many a day, has come into its own again, making its re-entry with the advent of the chafing dish supper, says the New Haven Journal Courier. One of the daintiest of these little chafing dish aprons is a semi-circular affair, about as large as a man's pocket handkerchief, with the edges scalloped in white and with a floral design on the front in white embroidery.

EVENING SPENT WITH THE TURK

Surroundings and pastimes reminding one of Orient

WITH eastern affairs so much in the public eye at present, an amusing home entertainment could be arranged by conveying the merry-makers temporarily to the land of the Turk.

Turkish effects in decoration are easily achieved with the aid of shawls, curtains and other household draperies. Any rugs of eastern design which happen to be available can be draped over settees or tacked up upon the walls. Excelsior can be covered with remnants of goods to furnish an abundance of cushions for the occasion.

Of course, there will be a Turkish cozy corner, which, in addition to its heavy draperies and pillows, could have groups of any ornamental weapons which the hostess can command, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Some of the many scenes of life in Turkey, Tripoli, etc., which are now appearing in the different periodicals can be clipped out and mounted on cardboard to further decorate the room, which should also show the flag of combined Turkey, Egypt and Tripoli carried out in tissue paper.

This banner consists of three crescents enclosing three stars on a purplish field. The unabridged dictionary will furnish the design, which is easy to copy.

Arriving guests are greeted with deep salaams, which must be returned under penalty of forfeit, the idea being developed in other laughable ways.

The games must all have a flavor of the land of the Sultan without being abstruse or tiresome. Contests are always enjoyed and for a Turkish evening the curtain or target should be like a map of Turkey, the central point or bull's-eye represented by a circle being marked

"Mecca." To this spot each player in turn, with eyes carefully bandaged, must endeavor to pin a little doll attired as a Turk. Perhaps some one will successfully complete the pilgrimage, but the greater part will go greatly astray. The one coming nearest to the famous city wins a prize.

Turkish fig paste in a pretty basket or box would make a suitable prize in this pound.

An attractive drawing contest could be arranged to consist in drawing the star and crescent of the Turkish flag, free-hand, with a prize for the most perfect shapes considered together. Or colored paper could be distributed with scissors and each competitor given a piece from which to cut out a star and crescent. A framed picture of the mosque of St. Sophia could reward the best drawing or cutting.

It would be appropriate and delightful to have selected readings from the "Arabian Nights" as the little half of the evening's program.

A pleasant puzzle game could be founded on famous Arabic names, personalities and the like as well as terms from the map of Turkish dominions in all of which the letters are jumbled so as to make the appearance puzzling. Twenty minutes should be allowed for working them out and a book on Turkey awarded for the list most nearly complete. Another easy way to arrange this puzzle is to give but the first and last letter of the term, numbering each puzzle and requiring the players to fill in the missing letters.

Refreshments are served on trays, preferably lacquer ware, and the waitresses are summoned by the hostess clapping her hands, an eastern custom to call the attendants.

BANANAS SERVED EIGHT WAYS

Fruit one can usually find in the market

BEING usually in the market, the banana forms a convenient article to serve in an emergency, or when our native fruits are not in season. A few recipes may help the housewife in providing a pleasing variety.

Banana cream—Beat two cupfuls of milk, mix four tablespoonfuls of sugar with a little cold milk and stir into the hot milk, cooking until creamy. Add two well-beaten eggs, cook a little longer, flavoring to taste; cool and pour over sliced bananas.

Banana cake—Cream one fourth cupful of butter; add one cupful of sugar, the beaten yolks of two eggs, one half cupful of milk, 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla, and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in layers. Make a filling with the stiffly beaten white of eggs and sugar, mixed with banana pulp; or use whipped cream into which has been mixed ripe bananas sliced very thin.

Banana rice pudding—Three fourths cupful of rice, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, boiled in 1 1/2 pints of water, with a stick of cinnamon, until the rice is tender. Remove the cinnamon, and when cold stir into the rice two ripe bananas sliced thin. Pour into a glass dish, fill up with a soft custard and serve at once.

Banana fritters—Sift one cupful of flour with two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of powdered sugar and a pinch of salt. Beat one egg, add one fourth cupful of milk, the flour, three bananas peeled and rubbed through a sieve, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Drop by spoonfuls into hot cooking oil and fry delicately. They may be served with a lemon sauce as an entree or a dessert.

Banana pie—Line a pie tin with nice crust; fill with sliced bananas, add one half cupful of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. Bake with two crusts.

Banana cream pie—Mix one cupful of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch; add one third cupful of butter and one pint of hot water, making a thick curd. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff and stir into the curd, with the pulp of bananas pressed through a sieve. Bake in one crust and cover with a meringue.

Baked bananas—Peel and cut in halves

lengthwise, as many bananas as desired, and arrange on a flat earthen dish. Pour over them a mixture of two teaspoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of hot water and one teaspoonful of lemon juice to each banana. Sprinkle heavily with sugar and add a dash of nutmeg or allspice, if liked. Bake for 20 or 25 minutes.

Banana sandwiches—Slice Boston brown bread thin, or white bread may be used. Spread with whipped cream, sprinkle with shredded coconut and add a layer of banana chopped fine or sliced thin. Or the bread may be spread with mayonnaise dressing and sliced or chopped bananas. Press two slices together and cut in any desired form.—Suburban Life.

QUICK CAKE

One scant cup sugar, one full cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, stir these together in the mixing dish. One third of a cupful of soft butter, break into the cup on top of the butter two eggs, fill the cup with milk; or stir this for an instant, enough to break the eggs and pour the contents of the cup into the flour, sugar and baking powder. Add one teaspoonful vanilla and stir all together for a moment. Then bake in two layers or one large sheet for about 20 minutes to half an hour.

This is an easily made and a light cake. It makes a good dessert by cutting into squares and covering each piece with a generous portion of maple or white sugar boiled frosting.—Washington Herald.

MUFF POCKET

Some of the new envelope muffs, whether made of fur or velvet have a pointed flap, under which is concealed a roomy pocket, says the Montreal Star. Such a muff does away with the necessity of the separate bag which has been considered essential for so many months. The flap is often of a fabric contrasting in color as well as material. If possible the muff complements the hat with which it is carried.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT STOWELL'S

UMBRELLAS

We have this season a very select stock of up-to-date Umbrellas, for men and women. Many new effects in handles, such as Briar, Pimento Wood, Ivory, Buck Horn, Swedish Birch, Turtle Ebony, Snakewood, Partridge and Malacca, with mountings and inlays of Sterling Silver and 14 kt. Gold. Range of prices, \$3.00 to \$22.00.

Also a large variety of Union Silk Umbrellas, with Mission and Natural Wood handles. Prices, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

Folding Umbrellas, with Sterling Silver Mountings, for Dress Suit Cases. Prices, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

A very desirable gift for men, Umbrella and Cane Set, with leather straps and handles that match. Prices, \$10.00 to \$18.00.



Make Your Selections Now so that we can have them engraved before Christmas. Engraving free of charge. Free delivery to any part of New England. Mail orders promptly executed.

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PATEK-PHILIPPE & CO. of GENEVA offer the result of the timing contest at the ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY in GENEVA for the years 1910 and 1911 as follows:

FIRST PRIZE for best average-running in contest between manufacturers.
TWO FIRST PRIZES out of five.
TEN SECOND PRIZES out of eighteen.
FIFTEEN THIRD PRIZES out of thirty.
TWENTY-SIX HONORABLE MENTIONS out of sixty.

This success is the more noteworthy owing to the fact that the conditions of the competition are more exacting than ever.

We commend this watch as the BEST TIMEKEEPER IN THE WORLD, and our numerous customers will no doubt appreciate this new testimonial of Patek-Philippe & Co. in their efforts to reach perfection in watchmaking.

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Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,
Business Men, Housewives
Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

WOMEN'S AGRICULTURAL UNION

Lady Willingdon presides at London meeting

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The annual meeting of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union was held at 24 Park Lane by permission of Earl and Countess Brassey. Lady Willingdon, who presided, said her practical knowledge of gardening convinced her that there was no occupation which could be made more remunerative under sensible management. Since the last annual meeting, 63 new members had joined the union, which now had a membership of 296, and intended shortly to remove its quarters to a larger office.

The reports were then read, and diplomas in national horticulture presented to the successful students, after which an appeal was made to enlist the wives and daughters of working farmers, inducing them to take more intelligent interest and pride in their work, and follow the best methods.

A few hints on horse-rearing and training were given by Mrs. Gould Dale of Ontario, who said that five things were necessary in order to make a success of the business: Forethought of what was going to happen, tact, love, patience, and perseverance, and unless

they realized these things they had better not attempt it.
Professor Bottomley afterward spoke on hybridization, illustrating his remarks with some achievements of an American horticulturist who, he said, had grafted a tomato on a potato and produced what he was pleased to call a "pomato," had grown blackberries four inches in length, and produced a two-petal lily.

LAUNDRY LORE

Should white flannel garments turn slightly yellow in the process of washing, they may be restored to their natural color by putting them into a lather made up of one quarter of a pound of good soft soap, two tablespoonfuls of carbonate of ammonia and two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, to which five or six gallons of water are added, says an exchange. A two or three-hour soaking in this bath will suffice to remove the yellow appearance. Flannel and woolen articles can best be ironed, if they are brought in while still slightly damp, and pressed smoothly on the wrong side with as hot an iron as can be used without danger of scorching the material.

Be Sure That Your Oranges and Grapefruit Are Ripe

Oranges and grapefruit should be permitted to ripen upon the tree. When pulled green, they never have the juice and flavor of the tree-ripened fruit. They may be artificially "cured" to look as well as tree-ripened fruit, but they are inferior. The Florida Citrus Exchange protects the consumer against unripe, immature or artificially "cured" fruit. Every box bearing the brand of the Exchange in big red letters, contains superior fruit that has been tree-ripened, thoroughly inspected, carefully packed and shipped promptly from the groves. Insist upon having fruit in boxes bearing the brand of the Florida Citrus Exchange—your dealer can supply you.

Fruit Shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange Has Been Ripened on the Trees

Florida is the natural home of the orange and grapefruit, and nature knows more about raising perfect fruit than man. Where produced in other states, these fruits have been artificially propagated. The Florida oranges and grapefruit are juicy and sweet, spicy in flavor, and good in all respects. Squeeze the juice from a Florida orange into a glass, and then squeeze the juice from another orange into a similar glass, and note the difference in bulk—and it is the juice you buy. The rind and pulp are thrown in—they are valueless as a food.

It is the most economical way—the fruit costs less—and you know you are getting only the best—the most perfectly ripened fruit. This kind of citrus fruit is a food, as well as pleasing to the palate. In every box of fruit shipped through the Florida Citrus Exchange there is a booklet telling how to serve oranges and grapefruit, giving many tried and dependable recipes. Each box also has a coupon good for half the retail price of tableware—in silver, cut-glass, etc. Booklet without the coupon mailed for four cents in stamps. Address Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.

Buy Your Oranges and Grapefruit in Boxes with This Brand

CALIFORNIA SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION PROMISES BUSINESS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Among the questions submitted by Governor Johnson in his call for the special session of the Legislature which convened this week, are the following:

- To provide for a direct presidential primary.
- To reapportion representation in the Legislature.
- To carry out women suffrage.
- To provide inspection of weights and measures.
- To enlarge the powers of the state railroad commission.
- To revise the irrigation laws.
- To provide free school text-books.
- To adopt river reclamation plans.
- To place state advertising in charge of the board of control.
- To pass upon the new charter of the city of Stockton.
- To pass upon the new charter of the city of Sacramento.
- To amend the highway commission act to admit non-freeholders to the engineering boards.
- To provide for municipal water districts.
- To enlarge the powers of the building and loan commissioner.
- To ratify the initiative and referendum.
- To ratify the recall.
- To define riparian rights.
- To amend the bank act.
- To provide for settling the controversy between the state and federal governments over school lands.
- To provide for the acquisition of land by municipalities through condemnation.
- To provide a fund for payment of municipal bonded indebtedness.
- To provide for district school tax levies.

U. S. NAVY TO AID BALLOON FLIGHT

WASHINGTON—It is announced unofficially that the navy department is likely to send one or more fast scout cruisers to accompany Dr. Paul Gans and his dirigible balloon, Suchard, in the proposed flight from the Canary islands to the United States next March. Secretary Meyer has received Dr. Gans' request, but his answer has not been returned.

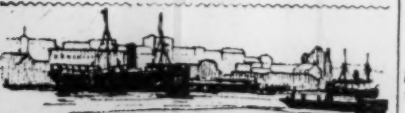
MADERO IN AEROPLANE

MEXICO CITY—President Madero had his first trip in an aeroplane Thursday. He was taken up for a short flight above the aviation field here by George Dyott, an English aviator.

PLAN ARBITRATION BOARD

ATLANTA, Ga.—The convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor came to an end Thursday with the reelection of all officers, the admission of the boiler-makers' organization to membership and making provision for an arbitration board to settle jurisdictional disputes.

TRAVEL

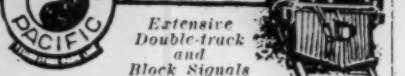


Through Trains De Luxe Daily to Puget Sound

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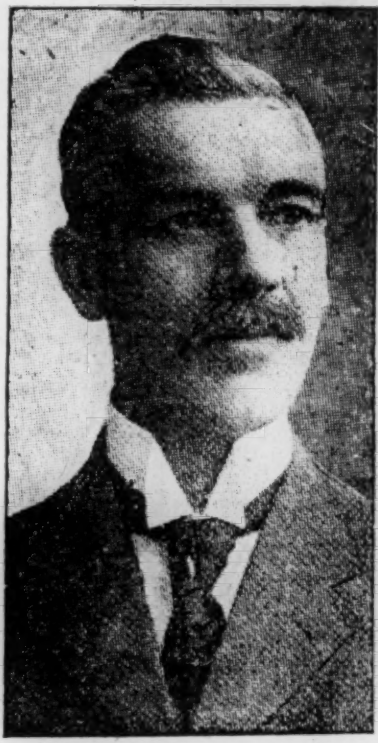
ARRANGING FOR HOTEL AND RAILROAD NEWS BENEFIT MUSICAL COMEDY



D. F. WILSON



JOHN L. BEUNKE



FERGUS BROWN



CHARLES H. SARGENT

The sixth show of the Hotel and Railroad News Company Mutual Benefit and Relief Association, which will be presented in Jordan hall on Dec. 13 and 14, promises to be one of the most successful ever given by that organization.

"King of the Uduo Isle," a musical comedy in three acts, will be a feature of the show. The first two acts portray life on the western plains and in the jungles of Africa, while the third act consists of a minstrel show.

There are 50 members in the chorus, under the direction of E. L. Drew, and they will be assisted by the following: Eli Stone, Herbert Clark, Waltham, comedian; Gus Bratt, Dorchester, soloist; Frank Valentine, comedian and minstrel of Boston, and Charles Madden and John J. Sullivan.

The committee of arrangements is as follows: C. H. Sargent, chairman; N. G. Greene, P. J. Sullivan, J. F. Kelly, C. A. Tupper, George McNeerney, Joseph Hogan, J. J. Sullivan, D. F. Wilson and W. F. Campbell. Fergus Brown and John L. Beunke, officials of the company, are also lending their aid to the affair.

FRANCE AND GERMANY COOPERATE IN MOROCCO

BERLIN, Germany.—The Morocco treaty has now been referred to the budget commission of the Reichstag, with the result that all the danger of a constitutional conflict is over. The compromise proposals of the Center and Progressive People's party, as advocated by the government, were accepted by a large majority and the Socialists' proposals rejected.

To all appearances the chancellor's position is firmer than ever while the Conservatives have been worsted. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter made an important communication to the commission before a later debate, which was conducted in secrecy, was commenced. It concerned the clause in the agreement referring to Spanish Guinea, the island of Corsica and the Globey islands.

France is willing to renounce her prior claim according to the Franco-Spanish treaty of June, 1900, in favor of Germany.

The German government declares in return that it will not participate in any special agreement that France and Spain may wish to arrive at in connection with Morocco. A good deal of satisfaction is being expressed at the way in which the government has settled the Morocco question.

The merchants of Hamburg and Leipzig are loud in their expression of confidence in the government. The fusion of Mannesmann Bros. and the Union des Mines into one mining syndicate for Morocco, on the ground of mutual participation of 40 per cent of the total capital, is also considered in the light of a victory here and again the Pan-Germans have been proved wrong in their surmises.

The first step is thus taken in the industrial and financial cooperation of France and Germany in Morocco, on the lines of the agreement, and it is warmly greeted.

ST. MARK'S BOYS HEAR A TALK BY MR. ROOSEVELT

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—One hundred and sixty boys of St. Mark's school heard an informal address by former President Roosevelt Thursday night. Colonel Roosevelt had promised the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer, headmaster of the school, to visit St. Mark's and as a condition of the visit reporters were excluded.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived shortly after 5 o'clock, coming in an automobile from Groton, where he had had his Thanksgiving dinner. With him were Dr. Grenfell of Labrador, his son Quentin Roosevelt and his nephew, Philip Roosevelt, who is a student at Harvard.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke first on "Good Citizenship" and then told of his adventures in Africa. The boys when he had finished, gave him the school cheer.

E. Irving Morse, a business man of Marlboro and a Harvard classmate of the colonel's, met him on his arrival. Colonel Roosevelt shook his hand heartily.

Colonel Roosevelt remained during the night as the guest of Dr. Thayer, and today he will go to Worcester, to take a train to New York. He refused to be interviewed.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

John F. Piper and inspection party of the Boston & Maine road left North station by special train at 8 o'clock today en route to Concord, N. H., to visit all stations on the old Concord division today and tomorrow.

Members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers employed by the Boston Terminal Company at the South station presented retiring Manager Albert W. Martin with a traveling bag Wednesday evening. Presentation speech was made by Ernest L. Gilley, chairman of the committee.

The Pennsylvania railroad private car 130, occupied by Secretary Louis Neilson and family, passed through Boston during the night en route from Philadelphia to Concord, N. H.

Frank J. Hobbs, superintendent of the Boston division New Haven road at the South station, announces the following appointments effective today: John Galley, general yardmaster, South Boston freight terminal; Albert W. Collins, freight train master, First street; South Boston; Ronald O'Hanley, chief train dispatcher, South station.

FINDS CANAL ZONE FARMING YET IN AN UNDEVELOPED STATE

WASHINGTON—"Agricultural Possibilities of the Canal Zone" is the title of a report soon to be published by Secretary Wilson. In order that the value of agriculture along the zone might be determined and how agricultural conditions could be improved, Secretary Wilson ordered H. H. Bennett of the bureau of soils and William A. Taylor of the bureau of plant industry to visit Panama and examine its agricultural conditions.

"Agricultural operations in the Canal Zone," says the report, "are confined mainly to the meager efforts of the native and West Indian population and are restricted to patch farming. The production of the local staple products, principally tropical vegetables and fruits, rice and corn, is little in excess of the actual food requirements of the operators."

"The greater proportion of these farms, although occupying the smoother slopes of the larger valleys and never distant more than five miles in a direct line from the canal, are isolated and inaccessible, owing to the broken topography and the absence of good highways. They are reached only by narrow, winding trails, at no time passable for vehicles and often wellnigh or quite impassable for horses."

"Few streams have been bridged outside the immediate vicinity of the canal, and such little effort has been made to keep open the trails that a rider is forced to dismount frequently in order to pass under the low overhanging growth or to lead his horse across streams with difficult banks. During the wet season travel on foot is nearly as rapid and often more comfortable over the trails of the steep hill country where the ath-like 'caminos' climb and descend steep, rocky slopes, cross streams flowing through narrow, gorgelike valleys, and wind along the gentler, though frequently boggy slopes."

"Natives make surprisingly rapid progress over these difficult trails either afoot or horse-back. Travel through the dense tropical growth is impossible except by way of recently cleared openings."

"Vegetable gardening is carried on successfully at various points along the line of the canal by Chinese, who employ the most efficient cultural methods at present practiced to any considerable extent. The products of these gardens are sold in considerable quantity at the market places of all the important towns of the Canal Zone. Americans seldom use Chinese-grown vegetables."

"Cultural methods followed by the natives are most primitive. Plowing is never attempted; in fact, the only plowed field seen outside the commission experimental gardens was that of an American. The machete and a sharpened stick comprise the farm equipment of the native Canal Zone farmer."

"West Indians have in some places taken up small farms near the settlements along the Panama canal and are growing along the same crops as are produced by the natives. Their methods are somewhat more systematic and intensive, and they generally have an additional implement or two, such as the spade and grubbing hoe."

ALL POLITICS SAYS SENATOR SMOOT

SAN FRANCISCO—Senator Smoot says in an interview in the Evening Post "that the political fight now being made by insurgency is not for principles, but for men, for office and political power."

"What is Congress going to do at the coming session? I answer promptly and frankly: Play politics from beginning to end. Every recommendation made by President Taft to Congress will be considered, not as to whether its enactment into law would be a good thing for the country, but for the effect it would have on some individual candidacy for the presidency or the result it might have upon the opposition party's presidential candidate."

"This condition of affairs will continue until the muckraker, the yellow press and the political demagogues have been driven from the stage. It will not be long before the sober second thought of the American people will assert itself."

DRY DOCK IN USE AT LONG BEACH

LONG BEACH, Cal.—The big floating dry dock, built at the Craig shipyard was recently put into actual use for the first time.

Two and a quarter million feet of lumber were used in building the dock, which is 304 feet long, 100 feet wide and 11 feet high, the wings rising 28 feet above the surface of the pontoons. The dock consists of five pontoons. Each pontoon contains two pumps.

The ballast for the dock consists of 350 tons of rock inside the pontoons, and 150 tons of scrap iron on top. The dry dock will accommodate large steamships.

SENATOR LODGE CANNOT ATTEND WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge has declined an invitation to attend the meeting of the Jewish societies of Boston on Sunday to protest against the refusal of Russia to honor American passports issued to Jews. As Congress meets on Monday Senator Lodge finds it impossible to get away from Washington.

MANY GIVE THANKS AT THE SERVICES IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

The annual Thanksgiving morning service was held Thursday in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Following the usual opening exercises, the congregational singing of hymns and readings from the Bible and from Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, John Carrol Lathrop, the first reader, read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation.

The special lesson for the day, printed in the Christian Science Quarterly, was then taken up. The golden text was from Colossians iii. 15, "Let the peace of God rule in your hearts . . . and be ye thankful." The responsive reading by the first reader and the congregation was from Mark vi. 34-39, 41-44.

This was followed by the sermon, consisting of citations from the Bible read by the second reader, Miss Grace Collins, and Science and Health, read by Mr. Lathrop.

At the close of the sermon Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt, church soloist, sang. The first reader then called for testimonies from the congregation, limiting each speaker to two minutes.

In quick succession nearly a score of speakers told of the great benefits, moral, physical, mental and spiritual, that they had received through Christian Science treatment and through study of Mrs. Eddy's text-book. Often two or three arose simultaneously to speak, so spontaneous was the response.

The service conducted in The Mother Church was similar to that in Christian Science churches throughout the world, the same lesson and sermon being read in all these churches from the Christian Science Quarterly, followed by testimonies of healing.

Day Generally Observed

Services in the other churches of Boston attracted large audiences and in many of the Episcopal churches there were celebrations of the holy communion. Thanks for the awakening conscience of the American people were expressed by Dr. Alexander Mann at Trinity and for the growing spirit of cooperation by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness at the Second church.

In several cases union services were held. At the Old South church there was a union service with the First Baptist church, the Central and the Mt. Vernon churches. The Roxbury churches held a joint service at the Eliot Congregational church and the congregations of the First church, Boston, and Kings Chapel gathered in the chapel. At the Church of the Advent the Rev. Mr. Van Allen preached on the needs of gratitude and the offerings were used in the purchase of Thanksgiving dinners sent out under direction of the clergy.

For the first time in their history, the Congregation Adath Israel and the Congregation Ohabei Shalom held a union Thanksgiving service in Temple Israel conducted by Rabbi Harry Levi and the Rev. Solomon Schindler and Rabbi M. M. Eichler. The eight negro congregations of the city joined in service at the Columbus Avenue Zion church.

In every part of the city, in hotels and theaters and in public institutions of all kinds, on board the ships in the harbor and among the American colonists in distant lands the holiday was celebrated. Schoolboys and students from all over New England met their parents arriving from points in the West or South and made up many a family party in the hotels.

A "good cheer" breakfast as well as a dinner was served to 100 men at the Shawmut Avenue Rescue League and the Boston Industrial Home added an evening entertainment of music and lantern slide talks to a dinner served to some 300 guests. Thousands of others were made happy by the Cambridge City Home, the Salvation Army, and the Sabbath schools. A concert was given at the Charlestown state prison with volunteer talent supplied from Keith's and the Orpheum theaters.

At the Franklin Square house the hundreds of young women who make their home there sat down at a dinner presided over by Mrs. Alice Teale and enjoyed a musical program which came as a surprise.

At the Chelsea Soldiers Home 320 soldiers and sailors of the civil and Spanish wars partook of the midday meal and listened to speeches on the significance of the day by Commandant Richard R. Foster and Adj. Fred P. Bradford.

Miss Elsie Janis of the "Slim Princess" company gave a Thanksgiving dinner at the Colonial theater to the members of the company and the attaches and employees of the theater after the evening's performance.

Day Honored Abroad

Thanksgiving day was honored wherever Americans congregated in foreign lands and among the list of festivities the following are recorded by press dispatches.

In Great Britain: The United States ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, presided at the Thanksgiving day dinner of the American Society at the Hotel Savoy in London. There were 3000 persons present. Among the speakers were Harry Lawson, Baron Shaw, Sir George Ranken Askwith, Anthony Hope Hawkins, R. Newton Crane and F. C. Cunduser of Pennsylvania.

In Germany: The American colony held a Thanksgiving banquet at Berlin, 500 being present. Alexander H. Thack-

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PEACE ASSURES GOOD TIMES, SAYS A. E. STILWELL

NEW YORK—Arthur E. Stilwell says that with the ratification of the pending arbitration treaties between England and France business and foreign investments in American industries would be powerfully stimulated and increased. Mr. Stilwell was speaking of the mass meeting arranged by the citizens' national committee in support of the treaties.

"With the fear of war removed," said Mr. Stilwell, "great commercial growth would take place. Money now used in war preparations would be forced to find other investments than government bonds issued to support armies and build dreadnoughts. America, with her wonderful opportunities, would attract foreign gold. Money would be cheaper, the cost of living reduced, with more people producing and less idle men to consume."

"There is no doubt that the banker is the power behind every throne in Europe, and when the European banker says 'No,' there is no war. The French bankers recently prevented great bloodshed in Morocco, and in this day and age I believe they were actuated more by motives of humanity than by motives of gain."

The citizens' peace mass meeting is to be held in Carnegie hall on Dec. 12. Joseph H. Choate will preside. Henry Watterson, Samuel J. Elder, who represented the United States in the Newfoundland fisheries case, and Andrew Carnegie will be among the speakers.

SITE DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—Commissioned to inspect the site for the Panama-Pacific exposition and to select a place for the New York building, the New York delegation arrived here Wednesday.

In the party are Senator James J. Frawley and wife, Senator Thomas H. Cullen and wife, Senator George H. Cobb and wife, Daniel D. Frisbie and wife, George Washburn and wife, F. Brooks and wife, J. Yale and wife, Sterling J. Jayner, James Graddon, J. Murtagh, Charles W. Brooks and E. F. Stanton.

CITY WILL GIVE TWO CONCERTS

Chamber concerts under the auspices of the Boston music department will be given at 8 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 7, at the Dorchester high school, and at 8 o'clock Friday evening, at Franklin Union.

At Dorchester the soloists will be Mrs. Cora Gooch Brooks, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whiteley Hilton, violinist; Miss Virginia Stickney, violoncellist; Arthur J. Hackett, tenor.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALISTS ACTIVE

NEW YORK—The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which was started among the students in colleges and universities in New York and other cities of this state more than three years ago, formed in seven more colleges in October and November. These are Princeton, Amherst, Wesleyan, Colgate, Ohio State, Oberlin and the University of Missouri. The total number of chapters is 37.

GREAT POWER FOR TEXTILE MILLS It requires 2,000,000 horsepower to drive our textile mills of which 500,000 horsepower is supplied by electric motors, says the Spokane Chronicle.

GOV. PLAISTED AIDS IN RESCUE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Fire in the Hilton B. Hewey store on the ground floor of the Bennett block just before midnight drew a large crowd of spectators including Governor Plaisted who assisted in the rescue of the occupants of a tenement above the store. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$5000.

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Here is shown one of the cars used under the streets of Chicago

TALK AGAIN OF USING CHICAGO'S SUBWAY IN IMPROVING TRANSIT

CHICAGO—Talk is again heard to-day of utilizing Chicago's \$50,000,000 freight subway in improving the city's transportation facilities, and the general sentiment has been for some time that this will be done eventually, although differences among the corporation's stockholders may cause further delay.

Few of Chicago's 3,000,000 are more than vaguely aware of the existence of the network of tunnels and an underground freight railroad beneath all of the principal streets of the business center, and fewer know the immense volume of traffic that is carried daily through these tubes of trade, relieving surface transportation.

This subterranean railroad, 65 miles long, is in operation under every street between Halsted street and Michigan avenue, and Illinois street on the north side to Eighteenth street on the south side. Over 5000 tons of freight is handled daily between manufacturing plants, wholesalers, retailers and freight stations, nearly all the loop district coal is delivered and ashes removed, and the excavations from sky scrapers transferred to dumping terminals by this means.

This system of tunnels, owned and operated by the Illinois Tunnel Company, was designed and constructed exclusively for the handling of freight, the transportation of passengers not entering into the plans. Construction was begun in 1901, and so unobtrusively was the work carried on, that there was little public knowledge of it while under construction, and fully a dozen miles were completed before one out of ten citizens knew that a tunnel was building.

For years the only evidence of this activity was the presence on street corners of little elevator houses through which all the excavations were raised and loaded into wagons, most of this work being done after dark not to interfere with the regular traffic. It was the dirt from these tunnels, about 1,500,000 cubic yards in amount, dumped on the lake front that formed what is now Grant park, Chicago's front-door playground.

The tunnels are nowhere visible from the surface, the only approaches being through shafts in the buildings where connections have been established. A cross-section of the bore would present the form of a horseshoe, with walls, roofs and bottoms of solid concrete, the bottoms placed at an average depth of from 42 to 45 feet below the surface. The usual dimensions are 6½ feet wide and 7½ feet high. The tunnels were purposely built low enough to allow a passenger subway above.

Electric transmission of power by means of trolley wire is employed entirely, the motors being of low and compact construction. The cars are of various patterns, flat or "stake" cars, box or "shield" cars, excavation cars, coal cars and crude passenger "observation" cars. All are uniform size, 10½ feet long and four feet wide. Trains are despatched by telephone and run in one direction only over the same track.

The tunnels run beneath the river at 12 points. Turnouts or side tracks are at all buildings and depots where the lines have connections, the cars being

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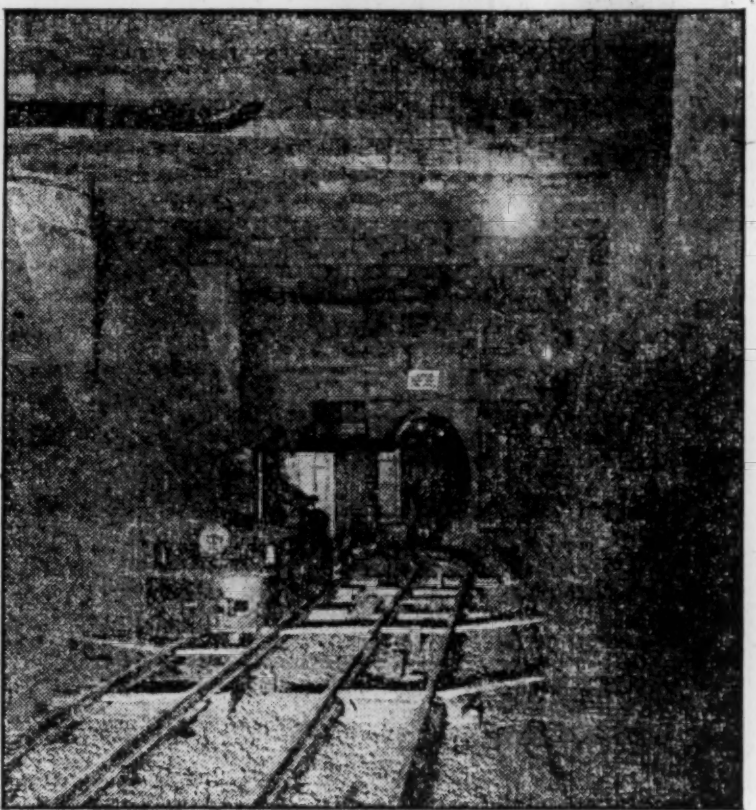
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RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Despite the modern club house, luxurious to a degree, despite the modern course, which so often is laid out on championship lines, despite the fact that those on the waiting lists of our clubs have to wait for a very considerable period, the golfer of today is a much less enthusiastic person than the golfer of 10 years ago. More golf is now played than ever before, yet the modern golfer, while critical in the extreme, is far less keen on the game than his predecessors. Why this is so may be answered that we live in a blasé age. The answer hinted here is that our courses are far too long. When great events, such as championships, have to be determined, the venue must afford a fitting test of all departments of the game.

Only a very small proportion of golfers take part in championships and of this number most play the rest of their golf in order to amuse themselves rather than training. The modern course affords little amusement, save to the long drivers, and even they must tramp. There is far too little playing and far too much tramping on the modern course. Curiously enough the demand for length comes not chiefly from the best players. In the little experience I have had in laying out courses, small clubs with hardly a single figure handicapper in the membership have clamored for three shot holes, horrible affairs which are usually most uninteresting and eat up ground.

Playing today in a three ball at Dollymount with two of the best scratch players in the club, both long drivers, I was delighted to hear that each considered the modern course to be far too long. As one of them equaled the amateur record of the links, his remarks were naturally without prejudice. Both desired what, owing to climatic conditions, Prestwick afforded this year, a shortish yet extremely difficult test.

Most of us are becoming weary of the championship course. We have to walk so far after our ball if it be perfectly hit, and then we have to hit it again

carried in elevators from the tunnel level to the receiving floors. Eight to 10 cars make up an average train, the motorman constituting the entire train crew.

For years until recently all the United States mails were carried to and from railroad stations and the postoffices through the tunnels, being loaded through chutes into specially designed steel mail cars. This method proved efficient and quick, but the contract was not renewed by the government owing to excessive cost over the wagon method.

as far as we can. The walking exercise that golf affords is doubtless valuable, yet the main object in golf should be to hit the ball in a certain direction rather than to walk huge distances between strokes.

That a course cannot afford good golf unless long is held by those who consider all holes between one shotters and drive and full iron shots to be of bad length, and consequently bad. This absurd theory has afflicted many, with the result that drive and pitch hole is the only kind of hole which can be constructed to afford a supremely difficult yet fair test, in any weather.

GOV. FOSS ATTACKS TARIFF SCHEDULE IN CHARLESTON SPEECH

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Closer union of the states, popular government and the elimination of special tariff and other privileges, as the only basis for constructive national progress, were demanded by Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts Thursday night in an address outlining the progressive measures of the Democratic party before the St. Andrew's Society.

Governor Foss said that the business interests of the country must be built up on constructive business lines for the benefit of the people and that the Republican party had utterly failed in this regard.

He outlined his policy as a manufacturer and business man, on the domestic and foreign markets and the necessity of conserving both through tariff reductions and reciprocal trade treaties.

He said the Democratic party furnished the necessary solution of our national problems and declared that the country is calling upon that party to assume leadership.

The Sherman act, he declared, had failed to safeguard and develop industrial property and had reacted injuriously upon all business.

He gave it as his belief that each state must now take up the duties of regulating its trade and commerce, instead of leaving this to take its chances with unwise federal control and litigation.

Governor Foss called for a more businesslike direction of public affairs and said that it is the duty and the opportunity of the progressive Democracy to establish clean-cut business methods in government as well as industry and commerce.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Puccini's opera, "Tosca" was given at the Boston opera house Wednesday evening with Antonio Scotti as visiting artist in the role of Baron Scarpia. The heroine was impersonated by Mme. Carmen Melis; and the hero, if hero the piece can be said to have, was given characterization by the tenor whose efforts have distinguished the beginnings of Boston opera, Florencio Constantino. The conductor was the musician who made such a striking success of his reading of this work in the second year presentations, Roberto Moranzoni. The cast was as follows:

Flora Tosca..... Carmen Melis
Mario Cavaradossi..... Florencio Constantino
Baron Scarpia..... Antonio Scotti
Angelotti..... A. Silli
Il Sagrestano..... Luigi Tavecchia
Spoletta..... Ernesto Giaccone
Sciaronne..... Attilio Pulcini
Carceriere..... Bernard Olshansky
Pastore..... Florence De-Courcy
Mme. Melis was welcomed warmly by an audience that remembered last year's Minnie in the Boston production of "The Girl of the Golden West." She entered into the character of Flora Tosca with the same delicacy of sentiment that has always distinguished her impersonations and with that refinement of stage style which wins public favor for her against the odds of an unimpressive vocal equipment. There are many points in this artist's manner of singing and of acting, too, that could be brought into line with what the masters of opera technique have agreed on as correct. Eliminations of gesture could be made which would add to the repose of her character studies; garish tints of vocal color could be subdued to a better blend with the orchestra tone, and yet, when a really important test comes, as in the aria in the second act of "Tosca," Mme. Melis meets it with admirable tact.

Mr. Constantino opened his Boston season in one of his less brilliant roles, but there is no role in the extensive repertory he commands to which his voice does not lend irresistible appeal. His present acting of the part of Cavaradossi is a remarkable improvement over the first reading he gave it on the Boston opera stage. His singing of it disclosed what was almost too good to be expected, a gain on the side of vocal delineation. Regular attendants on Boston opera have looked upon it as necessary that this artist should gain in histrionic stature, if he were to stand unchallenged in the company of great modern acting tenors. They have scarcely made the requirement that he should go to work and improve his voice. Mr. Constantino's voice was considered an organ of as exquisite finish on the side of color as could be desired. Greater mastery of the delicacies of Italian phrasing might be attained, but better tonal tinting was not thought of. For all that, and in spite of the hindrances the tenor role of "Tosca" throws in the way of the singer who has a wealth of beautiful tone to display, Mr. Constantino showed himself to have a richer voice than a year ago. It is fortunate for the operatic world that Mr. Constantino does not yield to the lure of the concert platform and take his singing powers out of the lyric domain and make use of them for purposes of pure show. Fortunate for the western operatic hemisphere that with its opportunities of Boston and Buenos Ayres it has developed the full powers of this artist so brilliantly in a short time and that it can claim the merit of the triumph against all argument.

Mr. Scotti is one of the few baritones who enact the part of Scarpia with any particular consideration for the comfort of his listeners. He somehow pulls the character through with some sympathy from the audience on Scarpia's side. He does it perhaps by letting us see that the Roman, if Roman he is and not in truth Frenchman, belongs more to a time in history than to humanity in general. His impersonation does not consummate detail, to so high a point as does Maurice Renaud's, but it takes care of the larger outlines of the Sardou figure with great mastery. The same objection can be made to Mr. Scotti's Scarpia that can be made to nearly every other baritone's, that it is an acting and not a singing conception. Even Mr. Baklanoff, with the remarkable voice he had at his command, took the purely histrionic view of the role.

Can the opera "Tosca" be musically carried out anyway? Mr. Moranzoni's conducting would lead us to think it can be on the instrumental side; Mr. Constantino's singing and, at times, the singing of Mme. Melis would persuade us that it can be on the vocal side. But Mr. Scotti argues to the contrary altogether. And he is a singer of the highest artistry, too; when he chooses to be. These are days when an art that has the two-fold makeup of the lyric drama may suffer shift of emphasis one way or the other according to the judgment of the interpreter. If there is a role in opera that will endure to have the emphasis heavy on the acting side it is that of Scarpia. Let those who agree with this treatment study well Mr. Scotti's reading of the role. With all his success, however, and with all the human appeal in his characterization over and above mere acting technique, a listener could not believe that the baritone gained anything by neglecting his vocal opportunities.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Emma Destinn, who is singing tonight the title role in Verdi's "Aida" at the Boston opera house is looking for an American composer to set to music a one-act libretto she has recently written, which deals with life on the American plains.

This is not the first effort of Mme.

Destinn as a librettist, for Leo Blech, the widely known composer and conductor of Berlin, is collaborating at present with her on an opera, the libretto of which is based on a short story of Mme. Destinn's that appeared in the Zukunft. Many of Mme. Destinn's poems have been also set to music.

Mme. Emma Eames appears at the Boston opera house Thursday evening, Dec. 7, at a special performance of "Tosca." With her appear Mr. Scotti as Scarpia and Mr. Gaudenzi as Cavaradossi. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct. Mme. Eames is scheduled for two appearances altogether in Boston this season.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS COMMEND EARLY SHOPPING MOVE

Mayor Fitzgerald and Robert Luce, Lieutenant-Governor-elect, have joined in the "early shopping" campaign.

The mayor yesterday issued a written appeal for Bostonians as follows:

"I am exceedingly glad that the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to relieve the pressure on the retail store employees during the Christmas shopping season. The mere fact that three fourths of these employees are women ought to enlist the sympathies of every humane employer and of public-spirited citizens in the movement."

Mr. Luce said: "The campaign for early Christmas shopping strikes me as a most practical combination of business and benevolence. It is a reform that will hurt nobody and help everybody. Push it."

GERMAN AIRSHIPS ROUSE INTEREST

(By the United Press)

BERLIN, Germany.—With the Zeppelin aerial cruiser Schwaben's flight from Dusseldorf to Berlin with 20 passengers, a distance of 300 miles, in less time than the fast express trains, and the government's acceptance of the new military aerial cruiser "Z 9" after an endurance flight of 20 hours, eight hours of that time at an altitude of more than 2000 feet, aerial navigation is again receiving much attention. The Schwaben has just completed its one hundred and tenth "voyage," and will remain at Johannistal, a suburb of Berlin, making two flights daily, until it is returned to Friedrichshafen.

A third airship of somewhat different design, the Shuttle-Lanz No. 1, is undergoing its preliminary trials at Manheim. It is 422 feet, 6 inches long and the gas bag, divided into 14 chambers, is 54 feet in diameter. Three 8-cylinder motors with a total of 550 horsepower, furnish the motive power. There is room for 18 persons and a crew of four. It is particularly designed for military purposes and has platforms for machine guns. The new aerial cruiser cost \$350,000.

NAME WOMAN SCHOOL DOCTOR

Dr. Eliza J. Daddum of 483 Beacon street has been provisionally appointed a school physician at a salary of \$500 a year by the city's health board.

The appointment was made subject to the approval of the mayor and civil service commission.

RECEPTION TO MME. SIMONE

A reception will be given Mme. Simone by the Professional Women's Club at the Vendome Dec. 8, from 3 to 5 p. m. Mrs. Edwin Arden, president of the Twelfth Night Club of New York, will assist in receiving.

PLAN CONFERENCE OF NATIONS ON THE HIGH LIVING COST

NEW YORK—Nearly every important government of the western world has, during the current year, taken official cognizance that the higher cost of living is to a large extent due to causes beyond its control—that high prices are the outcome of world-wide conditions. Professor Fisher of Yale University has sounded public officials, journalists and economists of Europe and America on an international conference plan and on this basis he will conduct a round-table conference Dec. 29, on the methods and scope of such an inquiry, in the hope of arriving at a more complete understanding of the forces back of prevailing high price levels throughout the civilized world.

Average prices beginning with 1890 have run a remarkable course in domestic markets in the 20 intervening years. Within seven years after 1890 the remarkable fall through the depressing period of 1893-94 reached low tide in 1896-97. Taking 1890-1899 as the basis of 100 the minimum level of 1896-97 for raw material was 84 per cent, manufactures 91.9 per cent and all commodities 89.7 per cent. Below are the maximum figures for 1910, showing the advance of 41.9 per cent in the 14 or 15 intervening years, and contrasting the high of 1910 with that of 1890:

	Raw mat.	Manu. fac.	All com.
1890 (maximum).....	139.7%	129.0%	131.6%
1896 (minimum).....	84.0	90.1	89.7
Advance since 1890.....	55.7	37.7	41.9
1890 previous high.....	115.0	112.3	112.9
1910 above 1890.....	14.7	17.8	18.7

The fact is nowhere disputed that the rise in cost of living has seriously affected the proportionate purchasing power of different classes of the population. It is this phase of the question, it is said, which gives significance to political developments arising out of advancing price levels. If economic tendencies are promoting inequalities, it is said, demand for a remedy cannot be ignored. The question affects every price-controlling device in modern trade agreements, and the commercial policies of all industrial nations.

PLANS ORDERED FOR MALDEN POOLS

Malden's park commission has engaged two Boston landscape architects to prepare tentative plans for the establishment of bathing parks in the city. These pools are to be erected early next year by the park department upon approval by the city government.

Plans for a bath house and beach along the banks of the Malden river were found impracticable. Instead the city will set aside a portion of one or more of the large playgrounds, where an artificial bathing pool of fresh water will be built.

It is likely two pools will be built, one in the Webster playstead and the other at Cradock park. The cost will be about \$12,000.

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Harrison Supply Co., 8-11 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinsley & Woods, 31 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martell Co., 189 Devonshire St., Boston.

MAILING MACHINERY

The Nicolson Mailing Machinery Co., Erie, Pa.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE TO BEGIN CAMPAIGN

The Republican city committee is expected to do some active work in the municipal campaign following the session of the executive committee which is to be held this evening and at which, it is thought, there will be efforts made to obtain the endorsement of the committees for several of the candidates for the city council and school committee.

There seems to be little question that George E. Brock will be endorsed for school committee and the friends of Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald say they will have enough votes in the committee to endorse her over Joseph Lee, the other Public School Association candidate.

It is said there is some opposition to the candidacy of John A. Coulthurst of the Municipal League slate and friends of Frank A. Goodwin of East Boston say he will be endorsed instead of Mr. Coulthurst.

RECEPTIONS GIVEN IN CLEVELAND FOR GOVERNORS' PARTY

CLEVELAND, O.—The "Governors' special" arrived here this morning and the western executives were immediately taken in charge by a reception committee which had arranged for receptions following a luncheon. The party leaves for Buffalo late in the afternoon.

Gov. Tasker L. Odell of Nevada joined the party today and will make the remainder of the trip. Nine governors are now with the special as well as representatives of Governor Shafroth of Colorado and Governor Johnson of California.

Thanksgiving was observed in Detroit by the governors Thursday with a meeting in a theater and a banquet. The party left for Toledo in the afternoon. At the meeting in the theater the ratification by the Senate of the pending arbitration treaties was urged by Governor Eberhardt of Minnesota and Governor Burke of North Dakota.

NATIONS UNITING AGAINST OPIUM

(By the United Press)

THE HAGUE—A world-wide campaign against the opium traffic opened here today when the international opium conference convened with delegates from nearly every civilized nation. China, the power most affected is taking a leading part in the movement.

Great Britain and the United States are the only two powers now supervising opium traffic, and are expected to dominate the conference.

ENGINEER STILL ON SINKING SHIP

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A report from Point Albino today said that Mr. Pritchard, the engineer, is still aboard the steamer Raleigh, which went on the rocks off that point yesterday. Only the prow of the vessel can be seen from shore. Three persons have been washed ashore.

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BARRY BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3000.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUFERT A. FAIRBANKS, 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Ex., Boston, Mass. Mailing Cards, Posters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TEARLE—Works of art, mottoes and books, Illuminating, lesson markers, 25c. Catalogue free, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Thanksgiving Cards and Favors, MRS. J. C. WHITES, 19 Bromfield st., Boston, Mass.

ART-FLORENTINE

O. CUSMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 202 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

AUTOMOBILE PAINT "Shops of quality" are few; this is one. C. N. CURRIER, 120 Brookline ave., Jamaica Plain.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Pings, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston—Largest assortment of Bibles, various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BRASS CRAFT

J. R. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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J. R. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kenilworth, Roxbury, Tel. 100-1071-Rox.

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COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

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SUITS TO ORDER; personal attention, perfect work. THE NATIONAL TAILORING CO., 18 Mass. ave.

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RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and covered by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANING CO., 130 Kenilworth st., Roxbury. Tel. 100-1071.

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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AUTO BODY MAKER (woodwork), wanted in Boston; \$18; send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTO BODY MAKER (woodwork), wanted in Boston; \$18; send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BANNER FINISHER wanted for night work; eastern state; \$20.70 week; 11 CHISHOLM, manager department of skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

BLOCK-STEELER wanted, wagon work, in city; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSS, FINISHER, wanted, good man, for finishing, finish and dry; state where previously employed, wages expected, etc.; eastern state; 11 CHISHOLM, manager department of skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

BOY wanted, about 16 years old, to learn the carpet business; apply to Mr. Ryder, JOHN H. RYAN & SONS CO., 616 Washington st., Boston.

BOY wanted, bright American to grow up in tailoring business; must be good school graduate; excellent opportunity for the right boy; GILFILLAN, KENDRICK & LADD, 319 Washington st., Boston.

BUTTER and pig killer wanted in Peabody; \$25-30 month; room and board; send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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JOB PRESSMAN wanted at once; permanent position; \$12.50; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOURNEYMAN COATMAKER wanted, first class, on the work; steady job for the right man; LEWIS B. BRICK & CO., 51 Exchange st., Lynn, Mass.

KNOW SOLE MACHINE OPERATOR, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

LABORERS (12) wanted in Everett; \$2 day; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LOOM FINER in Massachusetts mill, for Charles H. Chisholm, manager department of skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

MAN acquainted with textile machinery, salesman in New England territory; high salary; 11 CHISHOLM, manager department of skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

MAN and WIFE wanted for general work, and housework; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER wanted in Roxbury; \$15.50; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTERS wanted, \$12-14; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MECHANIC, experienced on steam engines and belt repairing, in Chelsea; \$18-20; send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEN wanted to repair Russia cloth shoes; apply by letter only; TRAVELERS SMITH & CO., 146 Tremont st., Boston.

NIGHT CARDER; good manager of night work; six or eight months of night work; southern state; C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 15 or 16 years old, for general office work; 11 CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

OVERSEER bagging wool; room; 100; 11 CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

PAPER MILLER wanted, not over 30; capable of running strike on new work; send stamp for blank STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PASTRY COOK, 800, found, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PAVER wanted, granite blocks; 40-50; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBER wanted in Roxbury; \$8; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBER wanted in Roxbury; jobbing work; \$8-10; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POLISHING and BUFFER, 815, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged); 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHOE METAL WORKERS wanted on automobile radiators; to be bench work; 11 CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SHIPPER, Young man wanted for packing and shipping goods; a general utility man; THOS. J. MACKIN, 90 Franklin st., Boston.

SIDE ARTIST wanted, experienced, first class man, to retouch photos and make up; 11 CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SLIDER, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

STEAM PATTERN MAKERS wanted, with experience in making patterns; must be steady men; need apply immediately, giving references and wages expected; 11 CHISHOLM, Mgr., dept. skilled labor, Wood and Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

STUDENT wishing to spend the winter in California and able to pay his carfare by mail; OREAR, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Middle-aged woman wanted to do the work in a family of 2 adults; good home; and wages \$3 a week; MRS. A. H. CHISHOLM, 25 North st., North Cambridge, Mass.

BAKERY SALESMAN wanted at HOFFMAN'S, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 25

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

IRREGULARITY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

With the Approach of Congress Traders Are Inclined to Move Cautiously—Tone Is Unsettled

HANCOCK IS STRONG

As Congress opens next Monday, it had been expected that the securities markets would be very irregular for some days to come. In most professional quarters the sentiment was bullish. Opinion was expressed that as stocks have had a good rise it was natural that a reaction should occur, especially since the lawmakers will now have the opportunity to file bills and make speeches which, if not materializing in anything, will have the effect of unsettling business and the markets for some time to come.

Opening prices today were fractionally under Wednesday's closing figures. Steel and Union Pacific were quoted exclusively. Both showed net fractional losses as compared with Wednesday's last prices.

There was considerable trading in inspiration on the local exchange this morning and the price advanced fractionally during the first few minutes. Hancock was a strong feature of the market.

There was considerable selling of stocks as the session advanced, and buying orders seemed to be unimportant. Before midday losses of a point or more were sustained by the active issues. Reading opened off 1/2 of 149 1/2, improved fractionally and then sold off more than a point. Union Pacific, ex-dividend 2 1/2 per cent, opened at 173 1/2, compared with 175 1/2, Wednesday's closing price, improved to 173 1/2, and then sold off under 173. Steel, ex-dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, opened at 62 1/2, compared with Wednesday's closing price of 64 1/2, and moved within a fractional range.

American Smelting opened unchanged at 72 1/2, declined to 71 1/2, and recovered. Atlantic Copper opened up 1/2 at 62 1/2, and declined more than a point. Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific were weak.

Copper Range was conspicuously weak on the local exchange. It opened off 1/2 at 54 and declined to 50 before rallying. Hancock opened up a point at 24 and went to 25 before sagging off. Granby opened unchanged at 31 and declined a point. Lake copper opened unchanged at 33 1/2, and declined more than a point.

LONDON—The official closing of the stock market was quiet, showing a mixed tone.

Gilt-edged issues were easier, but home rails were maintained on hopes that friction on the railroad labor situation would be avoided.

On the curb Americans were flabby under your influence. Argentine rails, however, showed buoyancy. Japanese bonds flattened again, with real pressure in evidence.

Chinese issues enjoyed a rally on the report of the armistice proposals. The other departments were quiet. Rio Tinto unchanged at 70 1/2.

Paris was dull; Berlin firm.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Dec. 9.08 @ 9.09, Jan. 8.81 @ 8.83, Feb. 8.90 bid, March 8.90 @ 9.01, May 8.93 @ 9.04, July 9.00 @ 9.01, Aug. 9.06 bid, Sept. 9.12, Oct. 9.15 @ 9.17. Market steady, 4 points to 1 point lower.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Sales spot cotton 5000 bales, including 4400 American. Futures quiet, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 points off from Wednesday's close: Dec-Jan. 4.89 1/2; Jan-Feb. 4.90, March-April 4.93; May-June 4.97 1/2.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The net assessment of all railroads in Illinois, including both steam and electric for the year 1911, amounts to \$187,631,046, an increase over the assessment of 1910 of \$7,771,311.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged. London beet firm, Dec. 16 3/4d., up 1/4d.; Jan 16 3/4d.; May 16 7/4d., up 1/4d.

Besks Chairs Tables
Wood and Steel
Filing Cabinets
SECTIONAL
100 CASES
STEEL
Cabinet Safes
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
101-103 N. BOSTON ST.
Phone Main 3715

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
Am. Steel	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am. Can.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Sugar	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Tobacco	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am. Lumber	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
Am. Oil	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. Smelting	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Copper	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am. Zinc	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Am. Lead	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am. Tin	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. T. & T.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
At. & T. Co.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
At. & T. Co.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Brooklyn Union	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Butterick	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Central Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Central Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Ch. & W.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ch. & W.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Colorado Fuel	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Corn Sales	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Corn Products	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Corn Products	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Del. & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
D. & S.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Eastman	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Eastman	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Goldfield	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Harvester	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Int. Central	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Int. Met.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Met.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int. Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int. Marine	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Int. Paper	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Paper	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int. Paper	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int. Paper	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Int. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Int. Paper	155 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2
Int. Paper	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Int. Paper	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Int. Paper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Int. Paper	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Int. Paper	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Int. Paper	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int. Paper	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	117 1/2
Int. Paper	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Int. Paper	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Int. Paper	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Int. Paper	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Int. Paper	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Int. Paper	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Int. Paper	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int. Paper	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Int. Paper	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Int. Paper	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int. Paper	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Int. Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Paper	149 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Int. Paper	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Int. Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Paper	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Int. Paper	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Int. Paper	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Int. Paper	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
Int. Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Int. Paper	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Int. Paper	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Int. Paper	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int. Paper	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Int. Paper	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int. Paper	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Int. Paper	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Int. Paper	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Paper	173 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2
Int. Paper	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Int. Paper	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Int. Paper	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Int. Paper	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Int. Paper	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Int. Paper	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Int. Paper	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Int. Paper	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Int. Paper	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Int. Paper	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Int. Paper	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The gross and net returns of 10 railroads for the month of October were as follows:

	Gross earnings	Operating expenses	Net earnings
Amalgamated	\$30,158,010	\$20,178,178	\$9,979,832
Am. Steel	20,258,101	13,357,327	6,900,774
Am. Can.	9,900,417	6,814,149	3,086,268
Am. Sugar	1,112,113,328	812,181,181	300,000,000
Am. Tel. & Tel.	7,043,842	4,745,719	2,298,123
Am. Tobacco	15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Am. Lumber	2,781,908	1,781,908	1,000,000
Am. Oil	1,112,113,328	812,181,181	300,000,000
Am. Zinc	1,112,113,328	812,181,181	300,000,000
Am. Lead	1,112,113,328	812,181,181	300,000,000

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

October—Total operating revenue, \$20,440,432; net operating revenue, \$10,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$187,494,185; net operating revenue, \$98,100,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$10,231,817; net operating revenue, \$5,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$2,781,908; net operating revenue, \$1,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$1,112,113,328; net operating revenue, \$300,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$7,043,842; net operating revenue, \$2,298,123.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$15,000,000; net operating revenue, \$5,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$2,781,908; net operating revenue, \$1,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$1,112,113,328; net operating revenue, \$300,000,000.

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From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$2,781,908; net operating revenue, \$1,000,000.

From Jan. 1—Total operating revenue, \$1,112,113,328; net operating revenue, \$300,000,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

First three months decreased 0.58 per cent.			
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	\$112,113.358	\$102,181	
Operating expenses	77,043.842	74,457.719	
Net earnings	35,069.516	27,723.589	
Gross earnings increased 0.17 per cent.			
Operating expenses increased 2.52 per cent.			
Net earnings decreased 1.24 per cent.			
PENNYSYLVANIA SYSTEM			
Lines East			
Total op. revenue	\$20,449.432	\$167,704	Increase.
Net op. revenue	5,650.965	58,147	
From Jan. 1			
Total op. revenue	187,494.165	3,709,602	
Net op. revenue	47,341.330	4,906,620	
Lines West			
October.....			
Total op. revenue	10,231.175	\$156,753	
Net op. revenue	2,568.811	27,719	
From Jan. 1			
Total op. revenue	90,065.063	\$1,392,710	
Net op. revenue	22,781.968	360,292	
Lines East and West			
October.....			
Total op. revenue	20,680.607	19,951	
Net op. revenue	7,919.781	2,806	
From Jan. 1			
Total op. revenue	277,259.549	10,188,883	
Net op. revenue	63,763.928	5,418,832	
Pennsylvania Company			
October.....			
Total op. revenue	4,572.945	\$53,124	
Net op. revenue	1,477.965	12,014	
Operating income	1,474.432	119,089	
From Jan. 1			
Total op. revenue	41,767.985	4,262,625	
Net op. revenue	11,640.571	1,674,688	
Operating income	11,618.143	1,670,275	
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis			

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

DEMAND FOR FLEECE WOOLS CONTINUES MARKET FEATURE

Values on All Lines of Raw Material Are Firm and Steady, With Advances Made During the Month Well Sustained and the Outlook Good for Dealers

There is no diminution in the demand for fleece wools of the various grades, and values on all offerings are strongly sustained. For territory clips there is also a good sale and the general market for all kinds of stock is firm and steady, as it has been for several weeks.

It is on fleeces in particular, however, that the market interest is centered. Throughout the month of November the call for this kind of stock has been of excellent proportions, and values are up 1 1/2 cents now compared with the figures obtainable by holders in the closing days of October.

For Ohio quarter bloods holders are asking 25 1/2 cents and 25 cents is about the minimum at which anything up to the mark can be had. Delaines are firm at 31 cents for washed Ohio and 25 cents for unwashed. The tone of the market on all such offerings is more than strong. It may be described as unyielding.

Fine unwashed clothing fleeces command attention and there is a good movement also of stock already sold to the mills.

For some time the dealers have sold ahead on several lines of stock and are making deliveries rapidly. The shipments therefore are making some inroads upon the supply on hand, and improving the statistical situation from the standpoint of the dealers.

Receipts of wool of all kinds in this market have now passed 128,000,000 pounds for the current year, and recorded

shipments are close to 200,000,000 pounds. The manufacturers are busy on orders, and there seems to be no prospect of any immediate change in the general situation either as regards domestic stock, which is freely absorbed at satisfactory prices, or foreign wools, which are practically neglected except by those who require that kind of stock for specialties which they make and on which they must maintain a well defined character.

In pulled and scoured stock the call is more particularly for cheaper qualities. There is also a fairly active call for the lower grades of territory wools and for class 3 wools that can be utilized for other than carpet purposes.

LONDON.—At the auction sales Thursday trading was active and prices firm. Medium inferior merinos and coarse crossbreds were 5 per cent dearer, America taking a few of the latter. Scoured grades of Victorians realized 25 1/2. The number of bales offered was 12,487. The sales: New South Wales, 2,000 bales; scoured 1s 3d to 1s 9d; greasy 6d to 1s 1d. Queensland, 1,200 bales; scoured 1s 1d to 1s 10d; greasy 7d to 1s 1d. Victoria, 1,800 bales; scoured 1s 2d to 1s 3d; greasy 6d to 1s 2d. South Australia, 2,100 bales; scoured 1s 4d to 1s 8d; greasy 5d to 1s 1d. West Australia, 2,100 bales; scoured 1s 5d to 1s 7d; greasy 6d to 1s 1d. New Zealand, 1,500 bales; scoured 1s 1d to 1s 10d; greasy 7d to 1s 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,200 bales; scoured 1s 1d to 1s; greasy 7d to 1s.

DEMAND FOR HIGH CLASS BONDS IS STEADILY GROWING

One of the hopeful features of the general situation is the steady revival in demand for bonds, particularly the so-called higher-grade bonds. November has to date been the best month for marketing of new bond issues since the early spring.

During the last few weeks a total of over \$60,000,000 in bond and note issues have been offered to investors by New England bond houses, and practically all of these securities have found a quick sale. In fact, the success of some issues has been so conspicuous as to make it clear that double the amount of the particular bonds offered could have been sold.

Listed bonds continue their creep upward. Though the gain is undeniably slow, there is no mistaking the direction of the movement. Twenty-five selected railroad issues closed the month at an average price of 91.37, which sets off favorably with the average of 90.945 for the end of November, 1910.

At the end of May of this year the high average of 91.56 was touched, following which the list eased off to a low of 90.23 on Sept. 30. In the two months' interim the appreciation has been upward of 1 1/2 points.

Up to Nov. 1 last American railroad and industrial corporations had issued a total of about \$1,516,000,000 of new securities, practically the same as the output for the entire year 1910.

With the last two months of this year yet to be heard from, it is very probable that the total will be swelled to \$1,700,000,000.

The light volume of summer financing September, for example, with an aggregate of only \$37,520,000 new securities sold—tends to obscure the fact that there were some big months in the first half of the year. January's quota of \$356,719,000 broke all records, with a single exception, since the opening month of 1906.

Details of the more important issues of new bond and note issues in New England disclose a considerable number and a wide variety. The readiness with which the bonds in the following list have been marketed is the best kind of an augury for a sustained investment demand during ensuing months:

Amount	Int. Rate
Montreal Tramways Co., \$10,445,000	5%
Standard Gas & Elec. Co., 7,500,000	4%
Min. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie, 6,000,000	4%
Norfolk So. Railroad Co., 4,472,000	5%
Boston Elevated Ry. Co., 5,000,000	4 1/2%
American Tel. & Tel. Co., 5,000,000	4 1/2%
Sau. Fran. Gas & El. Co., 4,951,000	4 1/2%
Erie Railroad (notes), 4,500,000	4 1/2%
Wilmington Real Estate Trust, 4,200,000	4 1/2%
Railway Steel Spring Co., 3,500,000	4 1/2%
Oakland Landways (notes), 2,500,000	4 1/2%
Iron & Ross Ry. & Lt. Co., 1,344,000	5%
Chic. & Norw. Railway Co., 1,001,000	4 1/2%

GARY'S STEEL MILLS ARE BUSY

GARY.—Structural shops here have all they can do until spring. Continental & Commercial Bank's 20,000-ton order with American Bridge will have to wait. This job will cost \$50 a ton, or \$1,000,000, of which \$800,000 will go to labor.

Among other orders in hand are the Kansas City Terminal station, several Chicago office buildings and several mammoth bridges for the Atchison, including some of the biggest girders ever used anywhere.

TRANS-ISTHMIAN TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE TWO COASTS

Practically \$100,000,000 worth of domestic merchandise from the United States was transported across the isthmuses of Panama and Tehuantepec in the fiscal year 1911 via the two railway lines connecting in the one case Panama on the Pacific with Colon on the Atlantic and in the other Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminal, and Tehuantepec with Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic.

Trans-isthmian traffic between the eastern and western coasts of the United States and between the eastern ports of our country and Pacific coast points in Central and South America has greatly increased in recent years. In 1906, when the Panama railway offered the only rail connection via the isthmus between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts the total traffic amounted to about \$6,000,000. In 1907, on Jan. 1 of which year the Tehuantepec railway became available, the total was \$21,000,000; in 1908, \$42,000,000; in 1909, \$62,000,000; in 1910, \$82,500,000; and in 1911, \$99,000,000 exclusive of more than \$730,000 worth of foreign merchandise.

The growth in traffic by the respective routes has been, according to figures compiled by the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor: Via the Panama railway, from \$10,000,000 in 1907 to \$26,000,000 in 1911; and via the Tehuantepec railway, from \$11,500,000 in 1907 to \$73,500,000 in 1911. In 1907 the traffic was almost equally divided between the two routes, while last year about three-fourths of the total was moved across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Of the merchandise passing from the Atlantic coast ports westward across the isthmuses, aggregating \$62,500,000 in value, \$41,000,000 went to Hawaii via Tehuantepec; \$18,500,000 went to Pacific coast cities, \$41,000,000 worth being shipped by way of Tehuantepec and \$8,500,000 worth by way of Panama; and a little over \$8,500,000 worth went to foreign countries, of which all but \$1,000,000 worth was by way of Panama. These west-bound shipments left the Atlantic seaboard at New York and Philadelphia, the latter's share being less than \$1,000,000 value and that of New York, \$61,500,000. The westward movement included a total of \$32,500,000 value to San Francisco, \$10,500,000 to San Diego, \$4,500,000 to Seattle, nearly \$1,000,000 to Los Angeles, about \$500,000 each to Tacoma and Portland and smaller amounts to Oakland and other Pacific coast points. About 80 per cent of this traffic was moved via the isthmus of Tehuantepec. To foreign countries the shipment from the Atlantic coast cities, aggregating \$8,500,000 in 1911 as against \$5,750,000 a year earlier, were distributed to Peru, \$2,000,000; to Colombia, \$1,500,000; Ecuador and Chile, each about \$1,000,000; to Central America over \$2,000,000, and to Canada, about \$200,000.

Hawaiian sugar supplies more than half of the east-bound traffic to cities on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. The total eastward movement last year represented \$37,000,000, of which \$18,000,000 was sugar shipped direct from Hawaii via Tehuantepec to Delaware Breakwater for orders. In addition to this, \$10,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise moved from San Francisco to the Atlantic and Gulf coast cities, chiefly New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, \$9,500,000 worth being via Panama and \$6,500,000 via Tehuantepec. Eastward shipments from Puget sound via the isthmuses totaled \$1,500,000, destined mostly for New York and Charleston. Small shipments were also made from Astoria and San Diego.

Swift & Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable first Monday in January to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Niagara Navigation Company, Ltd., declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its stock, payable Jan. 2.

Swift & Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable first Monday in January to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Continental Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 29.

The Standard Gas & Electric Company of Chicago has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 29.

The Celluloid Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its stock both payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Mortgage Investment & Savings Trust has declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1912, to mortgage certificate and contract holders of record Dec. 15.

The Morgenthaler Linotype Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 9.

Yukon Gold Company declared a quarterly dividend of 7 1/2 cents per share, a reduction of 2 1/2 cents quarterly. This is equivalent to a reduction from 8 per cent per annum to 6 per cent.

The Associated Trust has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 1, 1912, to certificate and contract holders of record Dec. 15. In addition, an extra annual dividend of 2 per cent will be payable to certificate and contract holders of record the same date.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT
LONDON.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England follows:

Total reserve	Int. Rate
27,075,000	5%
Circulation	28,731,000
Deposits	37,337,000
Other securities	28,911,000
Other deposits	40,618,000
Public deposits	12,128,000
Government securities	14,437,000
	1,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 51.3 per cent against 51 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 51.3 to 50 1/2 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for week were £308,480 against £241,220, 000 last week and £296,730,000 last year.

COAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATION
PITTSBURGH.—Reports of the early consolidation of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company are accepted here, since the resignation of three prominent officials of the river combine.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were Amalgamated 3, Telephone 2, Steel 2 and flat, Copper Range 3 and North Butte 2 to 3 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals
Steamer Arabic, from Liverpool with 1420 bxs potatoes, 67 bbls grapes, 904 cs, 200 cts, 200 half cases onions.
Steamer City of Macon, from Savannah, with 40 bxs grape fruit, 32 bxs oranges, 2 cts vegetables.
Steamer Nanucket, from Norfolk, with 20 cts parsley, 980 bags peanuts, 1050 bxs oranges.
Kershaw, from Norfolk Thursday, 2723 bxs oranges, 105 bags peanuts, 51 bxs grape fruit, 110 bbls spinach.
Str. Chippewa, from Jacksonville, with 287 bxs grape fruit, 35 cts pineapples, 23 cts vegetables, 1070 bxs oranges.
Str. Grecian, from Philadelphia, with 3 bbls, 55 bbls sweet potatoes.
Str. Herman Winter, from New York, with 275 bxs beans, 372 bxs grape fruit, 483 bxs oranges, 40 bags coconuts, 400 bbls grapes, 20 bxs dates, 705 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS
Boston Receipts
Apples 4838 bbls 1361 bxs, cranberries 136 bbls, Florida oranges 4356 bxs, lemons 319 bxs, coconuts 40 bags, California oranges 2 cars, pineapples 35 cts, grapes 476 bbls 2000 carriers, raisins 6604 bxs, figs 5 pkgs, dates 20 bxs, peanuts 1085 bags, potatoes 30,550 bush, sweet potatoes 325 bbls, onions 5615 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today—2640 pkgs. Last year 3781 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents, \$5.25 to \$5.00; winter patents, \$4.70 to \$5; winter straights, \$4.40 to \$4.90; Kansas, \$4.85 to \$5.50; winter clears, in job, \$4 to \$4.70.

Milled—Spring bran, \$27.50 to \$28; winter bran, \$28 to \$28.50; red dog \$32; middlings, \$27.75 to \$29.50; mixed feed \$28 to \$31; cottonseed meal, \$29.50 to \$30.50.

Hay—Choice, \$26 to \$27; western, \$25.50 to \$26; No. 1 Canadian, \$25 to \$25.50.

Straw—Oat, \$10.50 to \$11.50; rye, \$19 to \$20.50.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow, \$8 1/2 to \$8 1/4; steam yellow, \$8 1/4; No. 3 yellow, 7 1/2 to 7 1/4; all rail, No. 2 yellow, old, \$5 1/2 to \$5 1/4; new No. 3 yellow, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; new yellow, 7 1/4 to 7 1/2.

Oats—Spot, No. 1 clipped white, 56 1/2 to 56; No. 2 clipped white, 55 1/2 to 55; No. 3 clipped white, 55; ship, fancy, 38 lbs, 55 1/2 to 56; reg. 36 lbs., 55 to 55 1/2; reg. 34 lbs., 54 to 55.

Butter—Northern creamery, 34 to 34 1/2; western creamery, 33 to 34.

Eggs—Fancy nearby henery, 49 to 51; eastern, best, 42 to 46; western, best, 33 to 34.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.55 to 2.60; medium choice, hand picked, \$2.30 to 2.50; California small white, \$2.65 to 2.70; yellow eyes, best, \$2.40 to 2.50; red kidneys, choice, \$3.50.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu, bag, \$2.05 to 2.15; sweet potatoes, per bbl, \$3.50 to 3.75.

Onions—Conn. river, 100-lb bag, \$1.75 to 2.25; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$1.95 to 2.30.

Apples—per bbl, \$1.50 to 1.4.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 to 3; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50 to 9.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 2 dys.—3182 lbs, 2910 bxs, 174, 438 lbs butter; 1057 bxs cheese; 1549 cs eggs.

1910, 2 dys.—4429 lbs, 3830 bxs, 219856 lbs butter; 451 bxs cheese; 2091 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
NEW YORK, today, 2 dys.—5909 pkgs butter, 3713 bxs cheese, 3662 cs eggs.

1910, 2 dys.—4429 lbs, 3830 bxs, 219,856 lbs butter; 451 bxs cheese; 2091 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market firm, spec 37 1/2 to 38 1/2, hid spec 34 to 34 1/2. Cheese market firm, current make spec 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, average fancy 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, hid spec 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, average fancy 1 1/4 to 1 1/2. Egg market firm, ex firsts 38 to 40, firsts 34 to 37.

Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Nov. 29, at 30 1/2.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firm Nov. 29 ex 36, No. 1 pkg stk 21 1/2. Receipts 6565. Egg market firm, 1sts 28 to 30, ordinary 1sts 25 to 27, rect 17 1/2.

Liverpool Cheese
Canadian—Colored 70 lb, white 70.

STANDARD OIL IS DISSOLVED

NEW YORK.—The career of the "Oil Trust" officially came to an end Thursday. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will no longer control affairs as the holding company of more than 30 corporations in various branches of the oil business. Hereafter these subsidiaries, which, under the decree of the United States supreme court, must conduct independently the various enterprises, will assume entire management of their own affairs.

The oil trust theoretically passed out of existence on Aug. 31, when the books containing the records of the company's stockholders were closed for distribution of the stock of the subsidiaries, but during the intervening period of readjustment it was necessary to preserve the old form to a large extent. Now the work of disintegration has been completed.

DOWN LAKES WHEAT SHIPMENTS
CHICAGO.—Vessel room has been chartered for 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The boats will get away before Thursday midnight, when navigation officially closes.

LOCOMOTIVES OF A HEAVIER TYPE ARE NOW IN USE

Although Designed to Save Fuel There Has Been No Economy in This Direction—Expenditures Grow

OFFICIAL FIGURES

NEW YORK.—Greater efficiency of operation has done much the past few years to offset higher cost of railroad labor; and this gain in efficiency has been brought about largely by increasing capacity of locomotives and cars, and thereby increasing average train load and reducing cost per passenger and per ton carried.

Heavier locomotives, especially designed for increasing tractive power and economizing fuel, have become the vogue. One would suppose that a considerable saving in fuel costs must have been accomplished. This, however, according to statistics of the interstate commerce commission, does not seem to have been the case:

Year	Cost of fuel per ton-mile	Cost of fuel per ton-mile
1910	\$18.116,077	\$18.036,375
1909	\$18,527,423	\$18,332,667
1908	\$17,385,513	\$17,301,300
1907	\$16,201,919	\$16,461,377
1906	\$15,886,357	\$15,844,656
1905	\$15,632,003	\$15,622,827
1904	\$15,381,306	\$15,307,267
1903	\$14,871,461	\$14,819,545
1902	\$14,286,887	\$14,267,474
1901	\$10,212,721	\$10,231,373

Coal prices here given are those of Georges Creek coal, obtained by averaging price at mine with price at New York harbor; and by tons per locomotive is meant total tons of freight moved annually per locomotive in the freight service. The 1910 figures are partly estimated.

Fuel costs have shown a tendency to rise rather than decline; and this remains true, even when costs are computed on basis of volume of traffic handled rather than car mileage. Last year the average fuel expense for all roads in the United States was about \$3.03 cents per 1000 ton miles, as compared with 73.34 cents in 1901; and the average the past five years was \$4.26 cents, as compared with \$2.60 cents previous five years. There has been some increase in proportion of high cost fuel used, but this evidently should have been more than offset by savings consequent upon the gains in length of typical haul, and the fall in prices of soft coal. The haul has gained about five miles since 1901, while average price of coal the past five years was only about \$2.33, compared with \$2.70 the previous five years.

Costs, however, have been determined by variations in average train load more than in price of coal. To be sure, the expense for fuel from 1900 to 1903, on account of the great boom in coal prices, rose rapidly in face of an increasing train load. But since that time fuel expenses per 1000 ton miles have consistently risen when the train load declined, and fallen when the train load increased. The present relatively high cost of fuel seems to be due principally to lack of sufficient traffic, or rather to excess of tractive power over average requirements of the train load.

The situation surely warrants raising the question whether the weight in capacity of locomotives has not over-anticipated the growth of traffic.

FIXED CHARGES ARE NOT EARNED BY LOCAL LINE

NEW YORK.—The Frisco affair with the Goulds lines, its purchase of a controlling interest in New Orleans, Mobile & Southern and ensuing alliance with Louisville & Nashville have served to bring into prominence a hitherto neglected division of St. Louis & San Francisco—New Orleans, Texas & Mexico. Since Frisco's purchase of St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico for about \$12,000,000 and the combining of this line with others, followed by a \$26,000,000 bond issue representing cost of these properties, little attention has been paid to this line from New Orleans to Brownsville on the Rio Grande, as the property is operated separately from the Frisco and was not on a paying basis up to the end of 1911.

Officials had hoped the division would earn fixed charges in the 12 months ended June 30. Political conditions in Mexico prevented the expected interchange of traffic through the Brownsville gateway.

As a local line New Orleans, Texas & Mexico earned gross revenue of \$3,737,716 in 1911. Expenses, interest on the \$26,000,000 5 per cent bonds and \$1,176,597 equipment trusts outstanding June 30 last, and rentals of \$254,148 caused a deficit of \$943,392. There was no previous surplus, and as a consequence this deficit for the year has been included in cost of property and makes that total roughly \$27,000,000.

MONEY IN ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS.—Demand for money is only moderately active and is easily met. Considerable money has come in from the South during the past few weeks, but returns from that territory have been larger than usual this season. Rates remain at between 4 1/2 and 5 per cent.

PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES MAKING FAVORABLE SHOWING

Reports Indicate That Various Organizations Generally Are Holding Their Own in the Matter of Gross and Net Earnings

That public utility companies are holding their own, as regards earnings, is clearly reflected in the September statements by a large number of companies. Of 15 companies reporting only three sustained losses in gross earnings and four decreases in net, as compared with September a year ago. The three decreases were by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, Mexican Tramways Company and the Mexican Light & Power Company.

It is only natural to expect that earnings of the two Mexican properties should sustain losses, compared with a year ago, as the territory served by the two companies have been in a more or less unsettled state for many months past. Net earnings of these two companies also suffered considerable falling off from a year ago.

The Philadelphia Company was also one of the companies to sustain losses

in net for September, but this result was brought about almost entirely by the more liberal amounts that have been devoted to improvements than in 1910 and charged to operating expenses. The company enjoyed a substantial improvement in gross revenues for the period.

One of the most noteworthy gains in gross earnings for September, was that shown by the Rio de Janeiro Tramways Light & Power Company, with an improvement of more than \$133,900, compared with the like period a year ago. Of this amount, nearly \$87,000 was saved for the increase in net. The Detroit United Railway Company, American Cities Company, Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company and Toronto Railway Company, all scored liberal gains in gross earnings for the period mentioned. On the whole, the exhibit of both gross and net revenues by the 15 companies mentioned was a satisfactory one in comparison with a year ago.

Following are the changes in gross and net earnings of the companies mentioned for September, as compared with the like month of the year previous:

SEVENTEEN PER CENT EARNED BY UNITED FRUIT

The annual report of the United Fruit Company for year ended Sept. 30 last, follows:

Net earnings.....	\$4,577,621	\$3,613,671
Miscellaneous inc.....	701,117	129,834
Total income.....	5,278,738	3,743,505
Int. on bonds.....	22,779	67,187
Total net income.....	5,255,959	3,676,318
Divs. declared.....	2,161,712	281,249
Surplus.....	3,094,247	3,395,069
Prev. surplus.....	1,757,257	1,757,257
Total surplus.....	4,851,504	5,152,326
Ex. div. 10 pc. pds.....	2,420,000	2,420,000
Balance.....	2,431,504	2,732,326
Prem. recd. from sale of company's shares	1,125,000	1,125,000
Surplus.....	1,306,504	1,607,326
Less direct charges to profit-loss.....	1	
Balance surplus.....	1,306,505	1,607,326

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

NIGHT POPULATION
OF CITY OF LONDON
IS SMALL IN CENSUS

Among Facts Recorded by
Special Enumeration Is
Transportation's Part in
Widening Residence Area

ANALYSIS IS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The report just issued concerning the special census of the city of London taken in April last shows the extraordinary disproportion between the day and the night population of the district in question.

Every day the various transportation systems pour their thousands from all directions into the business center of London, and every evening this temporary population flows back by the same channel to the places whence it came.

On April 28 last there were employed or resident in the city: Principals or employers, 34,425; male employees, 247,984; female employees, 69,772; children under 15, 11,880. Total 364,061.

According to the imperial census taken on April 2, the night population of the city of London was only 19,657. The peculiar conditions prevailing in this district will be readily perceived by a comparison of the two totals.

The total rateable value of property in the city of London is returned as £5,677,902, an average of £889 (844,495) per acre as compared with £325 (£2625) per acre for the whole of London.

As regards the various types of business, it appears that there are 500 insurance companies employing 12,234 men and 1818 women. There are 277 banks with 12,190 male and 629 female employees. Refreshment houses employ 5977 women and 3993 men; it should be mentioned however that these numbers do not take the various taverns into consideration. There are 10,063 persons engaged in legal business, while the newspapers have 8259 employees. The printing trades have 10,841 men and 2277 women employees. There are 1632 firms of merchants with 17,317 hands. Stock brokers employ altogether 14,394 persons.

Taken altogether, the printing, publishing and stationery trades come first with 38,249 principals and employees. Then come the drapery and allied trades with 35,000; brokers, 33,002; agents, 28,131; and groceries and provisions, 23,481. Altogether 389 distinct trades were found.

CORONATION FUND
WILL BE USED TO AID
GROWING OF COTTON

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In May, 1902, the Lancashire county council voted the sum of £10,000 (£50,000) for the purpose of celebrating the coronation of his majesty King Edward VII. From time to time the council has discussed many proposals for appropriating the fund, either in the endowment of various charitable institutions or in directions that would be likely to commend themselves as lying directly in the path of King Edward's trend of thought and sympathy.

None of these proposals met with general acceptance, so the money has therefore remained on deposit, and the council has merely appropriated the interest from it. In this way contributions have been made to the various institutions that would have benefited had the endowment movement been adopted, while at the same time, leaving the capital intact.

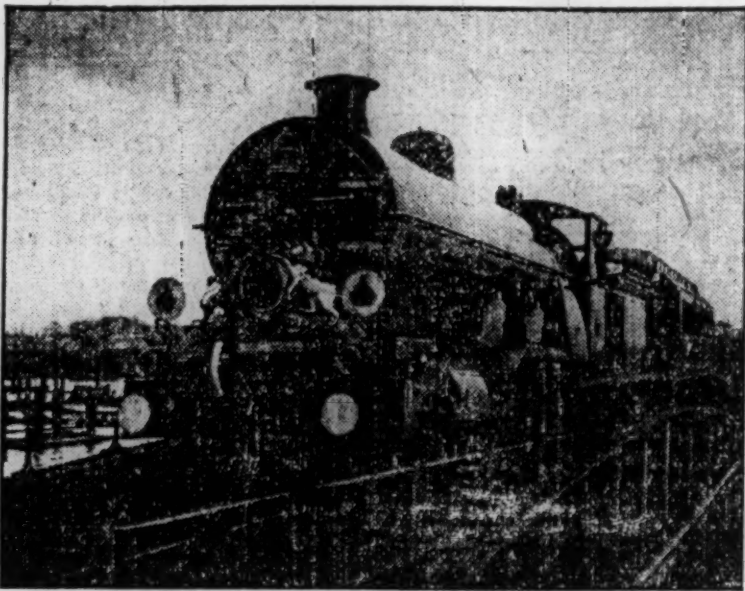
It was not until 1910 that a further move was made. In May of that year the council decided to invest the £10,000 in the name of a body of trustees, and to apply the income arising therefrom in encouraging expert research of any kind.

Perfect agreement, however, was soon come to, for in the following August the council decided that the fund should be paid over to the British Cotton-Growing Association to be invested, and the income from the fund to be utilized for the purpose of trained investigation and education in connection with cotton growing within the British empire.

LECTURES ON AVIATION BEGUN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The course of lectures in aeronautics arranged by the Women's Aerial League, at the Polytechnic in Regent street, commenced with an outline of the general aeronautical situation in Europe. The second one will be devoted to a survey of the lessons to be learned from the French military aviation competition at Rheims. Others will deal with the construction of airships, aeroplanes, motors and propellers, and with some of the great European flights, illustrated with moving pictures.

LOYAL WELCOME GIVEN KING
AT FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR

(Copyright by Daily Graphic, London. Used by permission)

Engine of train used by their majesties shows royal arms upon its front

(Special to the Monitor)

GIBRALTAR, Spain.—His majesty's ship Medina with the King and Queen on board entered the harbor shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening, having been delayed in her voyage from Portsmouth. Owing to the lateness of the hour the salutes, illuminations and other arrangements for the reception of their majesties were cancelled, but a large crowd of people waited on the walls and outlooks hoping to catch a glimpse of the vessel through the darkness.

The following morning at 10 o'clock his majesty received Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, and the admirals of the Atlantic fleet, which was drawn up in two lines for the royal vessel.

DIRIGIBLE TAKES
CROWN PRINCE ON
TWO HOURS' TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The crown prince went for a cruise in the Zeppelin airship Schwaben recently, the first time he has ever made an ascent. The trip lasted two hours and was very enjoyable, the autumn landscape round Potsdam and the Havel being particularly beautiful. There were seven passengers in the car, and picture postcards were eagerly written to friends at home and abroad, the crown prince in every case willingly adding his autograph.

On a lady's postcard which she was sending to a friend in California the prince wrote a greeting in English. As the Schwaben was about to descend a dozen aeroplanes were brought from their sheds and rising into the air encircled the majestic airship to the delight of the passengers.

MANX CONSTITUTION CHANGE
ADVISED BY THE COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The commission appointed by the home secretary last April to look into the petition presented by the House of Keys for certain reforms in the Manx constitution, has concluded its inquiries. The evidence was taken publicly in the Isle of Man, from all shades of opinion, and the report signed by all the members has been published in Douglas.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the island has up to the present been appointed for life. The committee recommends that the office should no longer be held for an indefinite period, but for a term of years, either seven or 10, with a possibility of extension; and that the salary attaching to the post be increased from £1800 to £2000 if the holder has no other rights accruing.

The proposal of an advisory council for the Lieutenant-Governor was rejected as foreign to the Manx constitution and conducive to inefficiency of administration. The proposal to take the control of the police out of his hands and make it subject to a committee of the Tynwald court is also dismissed as impracticable.

Financial Power Sought

The committee recommends that the Tynwald court, which is the council, and 24 keys, the lower house, sitting together should have increased powers in the disposal of finances. The subject of finance has long been a vexed question. Although the imperial act of 1886 technically

NATAL HAS RECORD
OUTPUT OF COAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PIETERMARITZBURG, So. Africa.—The Natal coal output for August amounted to 222,214 tons, compared with 201,553 tons for July and 203,855 for the corresponding month of last year. This constituted a record.

Coal bunkered totaled 117,786 tons and coal exported 34,781 tons, compared respectively with 104,862 and 23,171 tons for July. Labor employed in August was 524 Europeans, 5542 natives and 3908 Indians.

sel to pass through. At 10.50 the Medina continued her journey amid the firing of royal salutes, and loud cheering from the spectators who thronged every point of vantage.

As the ship left the rock their majesties were clearly visible on the fore-bridge. The Queen, who was dressed in a blue serge costume, was apparently much interested in the process of casting off. The King, who was in an admiral's dress uniform, remained standing by the Queen's side until the ship had cleared the buoy, when his majesty ascended to the top bridge, from whence he saluted in response to the cheering of the bluejackets as the Medina passed the warships.

BOOK WORTH \$3000
IS PRESENTED TO
WELSH LIBRARY

(Special to the Monitor)

ABERYSTWYTH, Wales.—A remarkable book has been presented to the National Library of Wales by Henry Blackwell, the well-known bookbinder of New York, who is a native of Wales. The book in question is a copy of the exhaustive treatise on the North American Indians, written, illustrated and published by Edward S. Curtis.

When completed the work is to consist of 20 quarto volumes of text and 20 portfolios of illustrations, the total number of actual illustrations being 2200. Mr. Curtis spent 14 years with the tribes, and it is doubtful whether any white man ever succeeded in getting into more intimate relations with the Indians than he did. The price of the book is understood to be £600 (\$3000).

Reforms Are Sought

The speaker added that they intended to work also for the realization of those political reforms to which they were all deeply pledged, and would defend the republican institutions, including that of secular education, which they regarded as the very foundation of the republic.

With regard to the restoration and future maintenance of order in the public services, he said that the work of the republican party in this direction had been done in the past, of considerable further and radical reform. They had notably an interesting duty in repairing the breaches that had been caused in the public services and hoped to bring this about by patient and continuous work, to which must be brought to bear a firmness of purpose and a spirit of fairness, together with resoluteness that would show the country that any government that assumed such an important work would not lack the full support of the whole republican party.

Council to Be Remodeled

The committee recommends remodeling the legislative council, which at present is composed of the lieutenant-governor and eight ex-officio members. Of this number, four only would retain their seats, and in place of the four other ex-officio members, an elective element would be introduced, two being elected by the keys and two nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The committee cannot recommend a reduction of the Manx contribution of £10,000 a year to the Imperial exchequer. It finds the judicial staff and its most excessive in relation to the work of the courts and the small population (52,000) of the island, and recommends a reduction in the number of judges and certain reforms in minor judicial offices.

There is a recommendation in the report that an English judge should visit Douglas to hear civil appeals, and it is mentioned as a proposal only that in cases involving intricate and important points of law it might be useful to allow an appeal to two English judges sitting at Liverpool.

Other recommendations deal with the reduction and abolition of certain minor offices and customs, such as that which allows farmers to furnish labor for the repairing of roads in lieu of paying highway taxes.

The committee in its report advises substantial concessions to the reformers, but says that its recommendations are made "in a spirit of conservatism, their object being to give effect, in the democratic spirit of the Norse original, to such alterations of the constitution as modern times call for."

REFORM FEELING IN
FRENCH POLITICS IS
NOW WIDESPREAD

Premier Defines Policy of
Government as Dual One
of Bringing in Necessary
Changes While Governing

EXTRACTS QUOTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The whole of the political atmosphere in France seems impregnated with the spirit of reform. Some are clamoring for reform in judicial matters, others for the immediate reform of parliamentary procedure, by which, among other things, they are seeking to regulate the right of reply in the Chamber by according only a few minutes to speakers on all budget debates, regardless of the importance of the matter under discussion or of the prominence of the speaker himself.

Every section and almost every individual in the Chamber manifests the same spirit in one form or another, so that the tendency today is to reform the entire political administration of the country.

Premier Is Quoted

It is impossible here to give a full idea of the extent to which this is carried, but a glimpse of the official view of the matter can be concisely given by quoting a portion of a speech that has just been delivered by the premier on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Comité Republicain du Commerce et de l'Industrie, at which he was supported by the presidents of both chambers, the greater part of the members of the cabinet and many celebrities of the political and commercial world.

M. Caillaux said that though he had no intention to cover again the ground traversed in his speech recently delivered at Saint-Claude, he desired to testify to that perfect accord which united the government to the "Comité Republicain" and to the whole republican party, by the assistance of whose support they wished to govern the country. He added that the policy of the government might be defined by stating that it had two main aspects: they must introduce reforms and at the same time govern.

He and his colleagues were determined to defend with energy those reforms needed by democracy, in the front rank of which they had placed those which had for object the amelioration of the condition of the greatest numbers; they must bring about a suitable and judicious extension of the laws for establishing public security and adopt measures which would remedy as much as possible the difficulties produced by the increase in the cost of living.

Reforms Are Sought

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FRENCH RAILWAY
BILL OBJECTED TO
BY COMPANIES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The railway bill which is being introduced by the government, providing for the nomination by the state of the directors of railway companies and the submission for state approval of the rates of railwaymen's wages, has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among the directors of French railway companies.

In fact, the managing directors of five of the chief lines have sent to the minister of public works a collective letter in which they protest against the bill and declare that if it is passed the companies will demand the purchase of their lines by the government.

GILBERT RIVER LAND SURVEYED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—J. S. Frew and staff are busy surveying at the Gilbert river. Mr. Frew has been instructed by the government to prepare designs and reports on the features, soil, and water facilities of about 78,000 acres of land for agricultural purposes to be subsequently surveyed into suitable lots.

VALUE OF METRIC
SYSTEM TO BRITISH
EMPIRE DWELT ON

Present Tables of Weights
and Measures Condemned
by Lecturer Who Points
Out Absurdities Caused

INDIA IS INSTANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Lecturing on "Weights and Measures and the Metric System," under the auspices of the Decimal Association, Mr. Martin said it was a sound business proposition that the British empire should adopt the metric system, and a business government should give its attention to the matter.

He went on to speak of many of the absurdities which existed at the present time. British tables of weights and measures were known as imperial but in reality they were nothing of the sort for 300,000,000 people in India did not and could not use them. In Canada they had both British and French measures mixed up with the American measures of capacity. In South Africa they found the Dutch land measure and measures of capacity.

In this country the agricultural middle was so great, that not one man knew half the denominations, he said. They spent time and money in teaching children tables which they soon forgot, and he challenged any one in the audience to say his imperial tables right through.

The metric system was more correct than the one they had at present, and if they did not adopt it soon, the more commerce went on the more would difficulties creep in. In 1907 a bill on this subject was introduced into the House of Commons, but in spite of the fact that it had the support of all parties it came to nothing.

INDUSTRIAL POWER
SOUGHT OF STATES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W. Aus.—A conference is being arranged by the Hon. W. A. Holman, attorney-general and minister of justice, between the different states of the commonwealth on the subject of the transfer of industrial powers to the federal authorities.

In the event of Mr. Holman's scheme meeting with the approval of the other states, the conference will be held in January, when the whole question of federal and local supervision will be thoroughly discussed by the delegates.

RETENTION OF GREEK ASKED
FOR OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—A circular has been sent to all members of convocation by the president of Corpus asking them to vote against the statute allowing honors students in mathematics and natural science to take up either Greek or Latin at respensions instead of both as at present.

The circular points out that members of convocation have probably not realized that the rejection of Greek entails among other things theology without the Greek New Testament.

"Unless the universities declare Greek to be imperatively necessary," says the circular, "a body of clergy will grow up unable to instruct their people in the interpretation of the New Testament from a first hand knowledge of the Greek text. Such an unlearned clergy will not long retain a hold on the respect of the nation."

"The strongholds of classical study in England are Oxford and Cambridge." The newer universities—quasi honoris causa nomenclatures—are more and more drawn in the direction of practical branches of knowledge, applied science, engineering, commerce, hygiene, technology, and the like.

"We therefore earnestly and finally press on members of convocation the question whether the two older universities may not be left to their ancient and traditional task, to uphold the claims of literature in every department of thought, and to see to it that when science is studied it be studied in its higher aspects as allied with humane letters. To every one who is content with natural science and modern literature doors are open in every part of the United Kingdom. Should not the universities of Oxford and Cambridge still be reserved for those who believe that the most scientific mind is one that is not only scientific?"

FRANCE TO ISSUE
AERONAUTIC MAP

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—According to the budget report of the ministry of public works, the number of aeroplanes constructed in France during the past year is estimated at 530. Of this number 30 were ordered by the Russian government, while five orders were received from England, five from Germany and 10 from Italy.

The committee of aerial navigation in the ministry of public works is making preparations for the issue of an aeronautic map of France.

BRITISH ARMY SAID TO NEED
HONOR MEN OF UNIVERSITIES

While Improvement of Military Force Has Been Almost
Beyond Recognition, Says Spenser Wilkinson, Lead-
ers of Intellect and Wide Outlook Are Required

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, Eng.—Speaking on the subject of "The University and the Education of Officers for the Army," Spenser Wilkinson said that within his own recollection the army had improved almost beyond recognition. The zeal of its officers in particular had increased, the number of those who devoted themselves to the pursuit of knowledge necessary for their profession being greater than ever.

Still there was room for improvement; the difficulty in the army was to obtain for the posts of great authority, upon which the direction of affairs depended, men of commanding intellect and wide outlook.

The army took a fair number of passes, it did not take their classman. How was it that the army did not obtain the latter? Partly because the

PICTURESQUE OLD
IVY-CLAD TOWER
IN ESSEX SAVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The picturesque of the old church of Bergholt, in Essex, was recently threatened by the advice of an architect that the ivy which grows thickly over its tower should be removed, as in his opinion it was doing damage to the structure. It was decided, however, that the tower should be repaired and the ivy left untouched.

West Bergholt was the birthplace of John Constable, the first of the English landscape painters to make a marked departure from the old conventional school and return to the direct and simple portrayal of nature.

The country surrounding East and West Bergholt is closely associated with his early steps in art, and lovers of his work will be glad that this old church, is to remain as little untouched as possible by the hand of the restorer.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS ELECT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the seventh annual meeting of the Society of Women Journalists, Mrs. Charles Perrié was elected president for the coming year in the place of Mrs. Belford Fenwick.

The latter, who took the chair, proposed to the members of the society that they should let their pens be hostages to their consciences. A friend once told her she was compelled to write "twaddle," but she made a point of writing one serious paragraph a day to comfort her conscience. All women journalists should dedicate a little of their time to public service.

career had not hitherto been thought to offer openings for men of intellectual grip; partly on account of the small pay of an officer, and mainly because the regulations under which university candidates obtained commissions practically debarred the honor men from obtaining them.

The course of study for honors demanded that the candidate should concentrate himself upon it. The regulations, however, required university candidates for the army to pass examinations in a certain number of military subjects which, even if they demanded no great proficiency, involved a sacrifice of time and dispersion of energy that made an honors degree difficult of attainment. In these circumstances, if the army felt that it would be glad of a few men of greater power and higher training than the present average candidate which Oxford supplied, it would have to offer commissions to honor men without any military conditions whatever.

How, it might be asked, would such an officer get his military education? His answer was that the only way to gain a military education was to live the life of an army. Honor men could be trusted to absorb in a very short space of time any technical knowledge that might be necessary.

Mr. Wilkinson went on to propose that Oxford should adopt into its degree subjects those military subjects which admitted of academic treatment, rejecting those which did not. Such a course should lay stress upon modern European history; it should include a thorough study of topography as a part of a geographical course; it should, moreover, initiate candidates into the nature and methods of military history, aiming rather at the true modes of studying the subject than at extensive knowledge.

It would be an enormous advantage if the degree course could be made to include a working knowledge not only of French but of German. If Oxford arranged for such a degree course, it might ask the army authorities to dispense, in the case of those who had taken that course, with any special examination in military subjects.

EMERY OUTPUT CONTROLLED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to a consular report just issued, a strong combine among local owners in Smyrna has been formed into a British company, which now practically controls the world's output of emery.

HILL'S "HUSTLER"
ASH SIFTER

After ash quickly, without mess or fuss. So easy a child can do it. Saves cost, work, time and dirt. Soon pays for itself. Five ordinary bar net or iron can take a life-time's worth of hardware dealers everywhere. Send now for interesting, descriptive folder No. 3. HILL-DRYER Co. 503 Park Ave. Worcester, Mass.

The Monitor
ON
SATURDAY

Is Now Running
Two Pages for
The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
confused illustrations by Floyd Triggs, who has been a very clever M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of Nature
Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves, of Volcanoes and Strange Mountains, of Forests of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers, of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamps collecting and all matters relating to the entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quiet houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

SPACIOUSNESS
FOR SHOPPING
LARGE STOCK FOR
SELECTION
REASONABLE
PRICES
SERVICE
Are the
Reasons Why
We Shall Expect
Your
Christmas Trade
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THE HOME FORUM

SCHOOLING IN GOOD MANNERS

PLEADING for the systematic teaching of good manners in school and showing how manners are really an expression of the ideals of right and loving conduct, Dr. Charles W. Eliot speaks in the Century of what schools are already doing in this direction, and says:

One superintendent reported through the principal of a large school in which more than half of the children came from bare homes, with only elementary notions of manners, a dramatic or representative method of teaching good manners, which was used in addition to a 10-minute daily discussion in each room of the rules of politeness toward elders, teachers, visitors, and strangers, and of

behavior at table and in the street, street-car, shop, and school.

Periodically all the children from the different rooms were called together in the assembly hall, on the stage of which representations of correct behavior were given. This method takes advantage of most children's pleasure in "making believe" and acting. Selected children illustrate on the stage the proper way to speak to a lady or an older person, and how to perform and acknowledge an introduction. Little table scenes are enacted, and a boy helps a lady from a carriage or a car. This is all done in an earnest, serious way; but the children are interested in the performance, and both actors and spectators enjoy it. Much instruction in manners can be given in schools by acting plays and characters which illustrate both good manners and bad.

Dr. Eliot adds that another advantage of such training as this is that it gives opportunity for teachers to insist on agreeable tones of voice and correct enunciation, points where even otherwise well-brought up children are often sadly deficient.

Experience and Literary Output

Discussing whether a writer of sea stories, for example, gains much from his experience as a sailor, that is, whether his books are more popular for their fidelity to the seaman's life, someone on the Portland Oregonian seems to conclude that this technical correctness has little to do with the success of such stories, for the average reader does not know whether they are correct or not.

But plainly the effect on the writer is what counts. It is doubtful whether if a writer of sea tales had not had some experience of life on the ocean wave he would have been prompted to write just as he did. It is not the accuracy of detail that the readers feel in such cases, but the enthusiasm, the realism, and the verisimilitude living in the writer's thought sends out his stories as if fresh from the heart of the briny world. Everything that goes to make the writer more sincere and more spontaneous, too, goes to make a better book; and everywhere in life this developing power of experience and the wider capacity for appreciation is a worker improves his work.

December

See the crystal gems that swing
At the morning's wakening,
As the breezes softly blow
Lifting, drifting beds of snow;
While the bells that beat the air
Seem like measures of a prayer
Changing to a song of praise
In the glad December days.
—Ruth Raymond.

PAGES OF VERMONT HISTORY

EVERYBODY has been hearing of the recent pageants in Vermont, especially the splendid one at Thetford, but not everybody knows that 60 Vermont towns are having their hundred and fiftieth anniversary this year. The territory of Vermont was long in dispute between New Hampshire and New York. There was fierce controversy between New York and the Green Mountain boys, as they called themselves, and but for the persistence of the latter the Green

Neilson Mulberry Tree

What seems an interesting bit of local history is noted in a New York paper concerning the Adelaide Neilson mulberry tree. It seems that when Miss Neilson was in St. Louis in 1880 she went to see a bronze statue of Shakespeare that stood in Tower Grove park. She promised to send from England to Henry Shaw a clip from Shakespeare's mulberry tree at Stratford to be planted near the statue, and she marked the spot where her offering was to be planted.

Her intention was not carried out and afterward Mr. Shaw thought that it would be an interesting memorial of one of the great interpreters of Shakespeare's women to plant a Neilson mulberry tree on the spot which she had herself chosen.

This was done and near the tree was set a marble slab with this inscription: "October 11, 1880. Mulberry tree planted on the spot marked by Adelaide Neilson, March 28, 1880."

Order of Aurora

At a large school of girls in New York the Order of Aurora makes a mark of distinction and honor what to many girls has seemed a trial. A girl, herself gifted with auburn hair, invited all the others that had hair of any shade of this color which painters so especially love, to organize themselves into a special band, called the maids of honor at school receptions. Some one who visited the school was received at a big celebration by this guard of honor said the effect of all those dozens of girls with radiant hair marching together was indescribably brilliant and beautiful.

Side With Right

Some say, "It will be a great injury to feminine delicacy and refinement for woman to mingle in business."

I am not careful to answer this objection. Of all such objections, on this and kindred subjects, I love to dispose in some such way as this: The broadest and most far-sighted intellect is utterly unable to foresee the ultimate consequences of any great social change. Ask yourself, on all such occasions, if there be any element of right and wrong in the question, any clear natural justice that turns the scale. If so, take your part with the perfect and abstract right, and trust God to see that it shall prove the expedient.—Wendell Phillips.

Hidden Hoards

Hardly a week goes by without a discovery of hoarded money, deeds, stocks, or bonds, says some one in Harpers Weekly. In 24 typical reports, selected at random, of hoards revealed, the average amount of each hoard was \$8283, with a maximum of \$50,000, a minimum of \$50, and a total of \$197,887.87. Not all finds of this character are described, for the obvious reason that, in law, finding is not keeping when owners or their heirs appear. The author estimates that the United States has \$100,000,000 in hidden fortunes.

JOHN BRIGHT CENTENARY EXERCISES



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)
BRIGHT RESIDENCE AT ROCSDALE, ENG.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Bright, the great English statesman, was celebrated at Rochdale, Eng., on Nov. 16, by a great meeting held in the town hall, at which the chief speaker was Augustine Birrell, M. P., chief secretary for Ireland. An interesting exhibition of curios and other objects connected with the life of "Rochdale's greatest citizen" was also held.

John Bright was born in Rochdale on Nov. 16, 1811. His house, which

bears the uncommon name of "One Ash," was built for his first marriage. Here he lived for the remaining 50 years of his career.

John Bright was a member of the Society of Friends, and it is pleasing to relate in this connection that his views on the ceremonial of the court were respected by Queen Victoria, who modified for his benefit all those in which he took part, even allowing him to wear a special court dress of a very simple character.

DOMINION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE first chapter of the Bible declares that "in the beginning God gave man 'dominion' over all the earth." The Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, declares (p. 531) "The human mind will some time rise above all material and physical sense, exchanging it for spiritual perception, and exchanging human concepts for the divine consciousness. Then man will recognize his God-given dominion and being."

For many hundred years mankind seems to have had very little dominion; rather it seems that everything except mankind has had dominion, and even over man's own kindred. During all this time mortal man appears to have been solely at the mercy of sin and sickness, sorrow and death; to have been burdened and driven hither and yon by these awful taskmasters until almost completely lost in helplessness and despair. The whole history of the world pictures man as having continually passed under what might be termed a veritable reign of terror—an experience designed to divest him of his God-given dominion and power and to make him the slave of so-called evil and its cruel hosts.

When man's discord seemed to be most heart-rendering and his plight most lamentable, Jesus the Christ came to earth and meekly and modestly revealed to mortals a way of escape out of human misery and woe, human bondage and suffering. His teaching and demonstration, based entirely upon a God who is good and loving, omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent, "the same yesterday, and today, and forever," so appealed to the poor and common folk that they followed and thronged him, at the same time imploring him to release either them or their dear ones from unspeakable ills and sorrows and distresses.

All who were ready for help, were at once uplifted and renewed as never before both in body and mind, and were thereby afforded a grand opportunity to profit by their new blessings and to push farther on in the straight and narrow path of harmony and protection that had been opened up to them. All who intelligently obeyed his instructions, thus catching his high meaning, showed signs of measuring up to the strict requirements which he imposed on all who wished to call themselves his followers. These signs are made plain in his own remarkable statement, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do."

For three years, each and every hour of which he spent about his Father's business—proving the allness of Spirit and the consequent nothingness of matter, its asserted laws and beliefs—Jesus labored among his fellows, trying to disclose to them, both by precept and example, what true and perfect dominion means and how it is to be obtained and retained. For three years he strove with might and main to have mankind see and understand that God has already done his part fully and well and that He has given man sufficient ability and strength with which to do his if he will but make the right kind of an effort to use these. The words and works of the Master differed so radically from any that had ever before been heard and witnessed that the majority of people both then and since have apparently been quite satisfied to regard him as a supernatural being especially favored of God, or, in other words, as endowed with divine power and goodness not available nor intended for humanity in general, but Jesus clearly and unequivocally refuted such a theory in the declaration cited in the preceding paragraph, and also when he said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work. . . . The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

If it is true that God is no respecter of persons and that Christ Jesus was the Wayshower, as the Scriptures affirm, then it is not only possible for but incumbent upon each and every man and woman here and now to follow in Christ Jesus' footsteps, that is, to strive as best they can to gain the Master's spiritual knowledge, even though it be by seemingly small degrees, and therewith to begin to do his works, including those "greater works" which he promised should be done by whoever believes on, understands him. If men and women will do this, they will be preparing themselves to obey eventually and implicitly that pointed command which rings out so triumphantly in the Sermon on the Mount, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as our Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Everything Christ Jesus said or did manifested his dominion as the image and likeness of his heavenly Father. His whole earthly career was for the purpose of revealing to any and all who would then and will now accept and practise his precious precepts, that divine truth which makes free from sin and sickness, sorrow and woe, and establishes individuals in their rightful heritage of spiritual dominion and power.

Christian Science has come before thinkers to direct their undivided attention to the sayings and doings of the Master Metaphysician and to rouse them to the great importance of solving their daily problems, physical, financial, mental or moral, after the manner prescribed and observed by him. Christian Science because of the beautiful and demonstrably true concept of God and His universe, including man, which it presents, and because of the real dominion and freedom it affords by inspiring a whole-hearted and perfect reliance on God and His never-failing promises, enables its every earnest and sincere follower to sing with the poet:

"I look to Thee in ev'ry need,
And never look in vain;
I feel Thy touch, eternal Love,
And all is well again:
The thought of Thee is mightier far
Than sin and pain and sorrow are."

Strong for the right,
Strong to resist
The habits that blight,
The follies that twist.

Strong for the weak,
Strong to refuse
What the foolish would seek
Or the greedy would choose.

Strong at the dawn
And the end of the year;
Strong to press on
Where the wicked will sneer.
—S. E. Kiser.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Rare Bird's Nest

Whenever I look at this nest it takes me out of the present, back into the beautiful month of May, to a garden across the ocean, says some one writing to Our Fourfooted Friends. Let me try to describe the nest. It is small, just about the circumference of a sparrow's nest; it has no more depth than a soup plate; I cannot see how it could hold little birds. It is composed of a number of feathers, and I am not ornithologist enough to tell what bird or birds these feathers once adorned. One of the most prominent is soft, downy white with a black tip; another is mottled dull red, with a white tip; the feathers are woven together with the finest rootlets, as fine as thread, of a reddish color, and the bottom of the nest is moss with a few fine pieces of the silvery bark of a tree. The nest is so soft and so light it might belong to a bird fairy, and this is how I found it:

I was walking alone in a beautiful park or garden in Gibraltar—the Alameda. There were avenues of wonderful trees; the walls were covered with ivy geranium, which was a mass of pink blossoms; roses were everywhere; the air was filled with their fragrance, and birds that sounded like the mocking bird and the golden robin were singing on every side. Happening to look down, I saw lying under a very large tree as if it had been blown down by the wind this unique bird's nest. I gave a sigh of pity, for the bird that had taken so much pains to build it and lost it. Then I picked it up and it traveled with me through many foreign cities and back across the ocean to my home—a keepsake I prize. I hope sometime I may be able to show it to some one who will know what kind of bird builds this little nest of feathers and moss.

"I'm writing a letter to Lillie Smith, mother."
"But, my dear, you don't know how to write."
"That doesn't matter. She doesn't know how to read."—Life.

ROMANCE OF MODERN FORESTRY

READING of the free, yet hard working life of the foresters now employed all over the United States to care for the great wooded tracts brings visions of days long gone when Robin Hood and his merry men sounded their halloo through the pages of romance, and Shakespeare peopled his Arden with folk from a lordly court.

But these men are not here on selfish errands nor for any destructive purpose. They love the woods, and know them as trappers and guides and Indians of Cooper's stories knew them. They are as full of homely wit, as ready of resource and as strong to endure as any of the heroes of the story book, yet they do their work unheralded and it may remain for future years to sing the saga of the forester of the early twentieth century.

A little story that shows the attitude of these men is told in the Magazine of American Forestry, a publication full of interest and charm for the reader who has eyes for what lies between the lines.

On a trip among the rangers, the writer of the article remarked to a

Woodrow Wilson as Lexicographer

The American public speaker is not "heckled" by an audience as is his British cousin on the other side of the Atlantic, but the unexpected question is occasionally to be reckoned with. At such a moment ready wit is all that can save the day. Personal integrity, intellectual attainments, and a rightness of cause avail little or nothing.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson is a past master of repartee, as he proved a score of times during his recent "stumping" tour, though never more effectively than in the South Jersey hamlet of Sea Isle. He had just referred to himself as "a political optimist" when some one called out, "And what's that?"

Instantly came the answer: "A political optimist, my friend, is a fellow who can make sweet, pink lemonade out of the bitter yellow fruit which his opponents hand him."

On election day Sea Isle went strong for Mr. Wilson.—Lippincott's.

Strength

Strong for the right,
Strong to resist
The habits that blight,
The follies that twist.

Strong for the weak,
Strong to refuse
What the foolish would seek
Or the greedy would choose.

Strong at the dawn
And the end of the year;
Strong to press on
Where the wicked will sneer.
—S. E. Kiser.

patrol. "Say, Jim, didn't you ever get lost in these mountains? Of course, I know that you understand them mighty well, following up the fishers and hunters, but it seems to me that even the best of men would get lost once in a while in this tangle of hills and valleys."

The other paused for a second. "No," he said at last. "I've never been what you might call lost, but once about five years ago, up there on the headwaters of Cranberry, I was plumb confused for as much as three days."

Significant Story

"I never hear of a lost plrse being returned to its owner," said a New Yorker in his library, where the experience of Philip Loew, a waiter who found and returned a wallet containing \$25,000 in currency was the subject of conversation, "without recalling a personal case."

"Many years ago I was in Saratoga with my parents. Late one afternoon I came out of the park and on the Congress Hall side of the street found a big leather pocketbook, which I took to my father without opening it. It contained many thousands of dollars and papers which made its return to the owner an easy matter. The loser was notified, came in a hurry, counted the money and asked my father if I could take a walk with him. He took me to the Indian camp, near the hotel, and on the way said I was a good boy. At the camp, where a lot of Indians sold all sorts of beaded work, baskets and other truck, he bought a bow and arrow for me at a cost of 25 cents, and there, pointing to a diminutive weapon of the days of long ago fastened on the wall, 'is the reward which he thought I had earned. Only a few years later he was a bankrupt.'—New York Tribune.

A man who knew how to omit would make an ideal of a daily paper.—Stevens.

Autumn Roses

Mrs. Frank Cranball of Palmerstown picked a full-blown rose from a bush in her yard only a few days ago. This makes five roses plucked from this bush during the first half of November, and there are still left two buds on the bush. The variety is known as the Black Hybrid.—New London Day.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 1, 1911

Who Are the Great?

THE most interesting phase of the list of great men that Mr. Carnegie has furnished is its reflex light on his own personality and time. Similarly the recent referendum of a Parisian journal among its readers as to whom they considered the greatest son of France was indicative of an altered standard of greatness. To put Pasteur ahead of Napoleon told much about the change of modern France from its former and traditional martial ardor. In Mr. Carnegie's list the same influences are detected at work that have led him to place bronze statue portraits of eminent physicists and naturalists in places of honor in his Pittsburgh art museum, where another man would have put effigies of great interpreters of esthetics and of beauty in relation to philosophy or of great artists. To Mr. Carnegie higher in the scale of national benefactors than St. Gaudens, John La Farge or Winslow Homer, had they been polled while these artists wrought in sculpture and in painting and Mr. Harriman in railway consolidation and finance. This has been a commercial and materialistic generation, with signs on the horizon now of a restoration of spiritual and idealistic conceptions of life, when poets, preachers, artists, philosophers, may be restored to their wonted places as great national assets.

In this point of view, this re-rating of the great, Mr. Carnegie represents many of his countrymen. At any time during the life of William James, for example, popular as he was, he would have polled a small vote in a popular referendum, compared with T. A. Edison, who is on Mr. Carnegie's list. A majority of Americans probably would have put Mr. Harriman higher in the scale of national benefactors than St. Gaudens, John La Farge or Winslow Homer, had they been polled while these artists wrought in sculpture and in painting and Mr. Harriman in railway consolidation and finance. This has been a commercial and materialistic generation, with signs on the horizon now of a restoration of spiritual and idealistic conceptions of life, when poets, preachers, artists, philosophers, may be restored to their wonted places as great national assets.

Hegel contended that "a great man condemned the world to the task of explaining him." He who ventures to define who the great are forces the public to appraise the bases of such definition. A man's definition of greatness defines himself.

Work of a University President

A FEW days ago a gentleman-but lately connected with Columbia College, not being satisfied with the condition of things as they appeared to him, wrote a letter in which he expressed himself at some length and with some warmth, a warmth excusable no doubt on the score of his strong conviction as to the justice of his cause. He said among other things that the institution was "governed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees, consisting of lawyers, financiers, divines and other men, not one of whom is a scholar by profession or familiar with the more intimate atmosphere of academic life." We fancy that the great number of our readers that are acquainted with college and university matters will not altogether agree with the implied criticism in these words, because they know that the university of today is a very different affair from what it was fifty years ago. The abilities that made a good president at that time are just as valuable now as then, but they are in many cases no longer useful in an office that calls for so much executive ability, so much diplomacy and above all, such an indescribable mixture of scholar and man of affairs.

We sympathize with any one that is fond of "the more intimate atmosphere of academic life"; the give and take of friendly talk, the common sympathy in books and the things of the intellect, the democracy of a common aim toward a lofty goal, all these leave an indelible mark upon the tastes. But you simply cannot sit down and talk about iambs when the plumber is waiting to go over his contract. There were days when the plumber was not known, consequently he never interfered with iambs; these came from marbled Hellas, but the plumber came with the northern barbarians. As men's affairs and the non-existent plumber were a few centuries ago to the present state of affairs, so the old time college or university is to the new.

The president of a university is today a very busy and very hard worked man. We believe that in the case of Columbia he receives a decent salary, but in many cases he is not paid nearly as much as he ought to be. He must, in the last resort, many times see parents about their sons and by consequence take much time in personal attention; he must supervise not only the general scheme, but the general running of the various courses of instruction; he must have much to do with the general behavior of the members of the university; he is expected to have a good deal to say about athletics, and sometimes it is not liked; he must have a great deal to do with the financial management of the university, not in a disbursing capacity, but as one that must indicate objects of disbursement; he must constantly be on the lookout to engage the favorable attention of possible benefactors; if he be a man of character and devotion he has policies of his own that he believes should be followed for the good of the university; he must in many cases make public speeches at home and abroad and be prepared at all times to defend the university from critics (there are even those that criticize universities); he must do a vast amount of routine work in the shape of an enormous correspondence and many papers to be at least glanced at, and must be in constant touch with the general academic faculties and with the governing body of the corporation.

If in addition to the duties of which we have given a hasty sketch, a university president manage his tub and three simple meals a day, we can hardly blame him if he falls something short in "the more intimate atmosphere of academic life." We have little doubt that many times he longs for such an atmosphere and chafes a little that he cannot be as leisurely as he would, but he is a part of a great and more beneficent machine and must revolve as its wheel revolves. The scholar is a most agreeable man and we wish that there were a great many more like him, but he seems to have an insuperable prejudice in favor of third mortgage bonds as investments and often seems unable to see outside of his subject, whereas the fortunate or unfortunate university president must see inside or outside of all subjects, with results on which we may congratulate ourselves.

Mr. Taft's Program From His Viewpoint

THE President of the United States in former days was not given to furnishing official interviews. What he had to say to the people was given in formal messages. But customs change and modern democracies demand greater intimacy of contact between their official servants and the people. Hence such a report of a talk with Mr. Taft as Mr. Leupp furnishes to the current Outlook. The last words of it in some respects are the most significant. Again the President and party leader makes clear his comparative indifference to such political results as may follow a second candidacy for the post he now holds. He is sincere in his minimizing of personal ambition and in his emphasizing of achievement of desired legislation. Indorsement at the polls would please; but rejection would not enbitter. Neither his income nor his happiness is dependent upon popular liking or indorsement. Obviously, such an attitude toward the future, while it may not be inspiring to the rank and file of partisans or cheering to Republican managers, does make for independence of action on the part of the executive and for his indifference to petty partisan tactics.

Of the positions outlined by the President as likely to enlist his championship during the coming session of Congress, the most significant are these: Lowered tariff for the purpose of defeating monopoly quite as much as for reducing cost of living; conclusion of treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France on terms that will lead the way for international agreement on judicial methods of settling all disputes; legislation governing Alaska that will conserve public good and at the same time permit enterprise and capital to find a just reward for investments and risks run; and provision of forms of national taxation that insure payment according to income and profit, when national exigencies demand this direct form of impost.

The interview makes it clear that the President has not been much moved by charges against his honor in connection with judicial appointments, and that he still has faith in the tariff board from which reports are soon to be made, on which he will base his recommendations to Congress.

Selected Easterners Should Go West

A RECENT despatch in the press tells us that a train filled with the governors of western states is coming east and that their itinerary is to cover some 4000 miles. That these officials of western commonwealths should do this strikes us as one of the most sensible things that men in public life have done for a long time; it argues an amount of good will on their part that should be matched in all the eastern states in which they set foot. But we think that this journey will be only half of what is needed, because we think that it would be a very good thing if hundreds of carloads of selected easterners would make a like incursion into the West. There it is, the West, part of the nation, filled with our brothers, feeding us on bread and meat, and it behooves us of the East to make acquaintance with what is after all two thirds of the country.

When we spoke of "selected" easterners we meant those that should be selected on account of their profound self-complacency and their abysmal ignorance, that are quite satisfied with their eastern bailiwick and unaware that human beings inhabit the lands nearer the setting sun than Buffalo. These we would take and show to them the wealth and activity of the western country, not for purposes of comparison, for the East has a tradition of prosperity, but to see the wonderful political fact of a huge territory filled with men and women speaking the same language, clothed the same, having the same way of living and with the same political ideas.

Happily common sense is so necessary in modern affairs that prejudice between the intelligent members of the two parts of the country cannot be lasting, but here and there crops out a feeling that is not so much prejudice as a lack of knowledge; on one side, a certain tendency to patronize, on the other, a resenting anticipation of being patronized, while common to both there is a ludicrous certainty of superior ways and customs. The New Yorker that talks the dreadful patois of the city of the stranger has the audacity to smile at the accent of the man from Sioux City, while either coldly notes that the Bostonian talks in a manner that is distinctly his own. Thus he runs the circle of fatuity urged on by those that will not go from home to learn.

But the western governors are here and have begun their kindly work. We hope that they will tell their unenterprising fellow citizens so much about the West and so well that in a little while eastern governors will be going west and encouraging their friends at home to do the like, that they may learn somewhat of their countrymen, their country and their duties. It rests with citizens to increase this homogeneous element in the United States and this visit of the governors is an excellent chance to begin.

THE Connecticut Valley Street Railway system and several other lines in the same section are in process of amalgamation under a general corporation to be known as the Massachusetts Northern Railway Company. This, as we understand it, the Springfield Union being our authority, is to be simply the nucleus of a much larger combination or consolidation of trolley interests. Advancing eastward by the absorption of several old lines and the construction of new links, we are told, the controlling heads of the lines radiating from Greenfield will thus establish new connections that will enable them to open negotiations with companies in the eastern part of the state "in case the rumored merger with the New Haven company's big trolley system should not materialize to the satisfaction of the parties interested."

It is interesting to follow the development of some of the connections that are unmistakably and inevitably making toward the organization of powerful trolley line combinations, not only in Massachusetts and New England, but in all parts of the country. By the latest move, our informant tells us, the Greenfield corporation gets into Fitchburg, and when the proposed link from Millers Falls to Orange shall have been built, it will establish a new through trolley route to Boston, either by way of Ayer and Lowell and thence over the Boston & Northern, or by way of Leominster and Clinton over the Worcester Consolidated, and on to Hudson to connect with the Boston & Worcester system. To this the Union adds: "Whatever the outcome may be, this latest step emphasizes anew the movement to consolidate the great trolley systems of southern New Eng-

Merging of Trolley Lines Inevitable

land in the hands of a comparatively few concerns." This is very clear, and, in view of general tendencies, nothing could be more natural. Change the names about, both as regards towns, cities and corporations, and the description of the situation in the interior of Massachusetts will fit the conditions existing at the present time in dozens of other states. The whole trend, at once in the interest of efficiency and economy and because the bent of the period is that way, is in the direction of combination and consolidation of the trolley lines.

Independent lines, so-called, are becoming fewer and fewer, because lines depending for connection on other lines cannot long afford to be independent. Few are paying any attention to the movement, outside of those persons and interests immediately interested, and yet gigantic ownerships in transportation accommodations are growing up in precisely the way of the numerous great combines now so much complained of. All began quietly; little or no attempt was made either to curb or to regulate them; suddenly they loomed up before the public's astonished gaze in dimensions almost too great for curbing or regulation. In a few years the electric railway will have a trackage and a mileage of which the steam railroader of a few years ago never dreamed; it will have possibilities for public service beyond any the steam transportation system ever could offer. All the more reason why its development and growth, while the young giant is still in its infancy, should be more carefully watched and directed.

FORTUNATELY the so-called Sherman law is not so old but that at least one of the men who drafted it can speak out as to the intent of the men who put it on the statute books. The judiciary committee of the Senate that shaped the first anti-trust legislation was of a caliber and weight not since surpassed, if equaled. No man on it was abler or more universally respected for probity and range and variety of power than George F. Edmunds of Vermont. He, and not John Sherman, drafted the law. Why he did it, and what he and his associates intended to compass by the statute, are set forth in the December North American Review.

Elements of society today that would like to see the law repealed or eviscerated are not likely to find much consolation in the article. Mr. Edmunds is for having all "equity injunctions, interdicts and mandates, fines, forfeitures and imprisonments" that the law calls for "brought into full exercise without fear or favor." On the other hand, it is made clear by the former senator's account of the genesis of the law that the intention was not to prevent combination as such, but only monopolistic and unjust forms of it.

In some respects the most important section of the article is the retired publicist's inferential and direct indictments of presidents and attorney-generals who refused to act under the law, and who allowed the great trust movement to go on unchallenged and come to be the widely extended and closely articulated business device that it is now. Earlier grappling with the matter, prompter testing of the law, would have been wiser, more courageous and more conducive to the permanent fame of officials charged with responsibility. This serious indictment rests against more men of the party with which former Senator Edmunds has been identified than it does against the party of opposition; but both of the great parties face the discreditable record. This accounts in part for the indifference to party now so prevalent among Americans.

ALL who are interested in the subject of tips and tipping will want to know more about the Philadelphia cafe proprietor's plan for the abolition of the fee-giving and fee-expecting and fee-exacting nuisance. They will be particularly desirous of learning how it operates from meal to meal, from day to day. On its face it seems to be simplicity itself. So far as one can see from a glance at the general design, it ought to work out beautifully. But will it? The Philadelphia cafe proprietor proposes that there shall be in his establishment no more tips or "touches" of any form or description. He will be very much displeased with any customer who shall attempt to push a dime or a quarter under a plate, or dish, or napkin, where the waiter is certain to find it, either before or after giving his order. On the other hand, any waiter caught in the act of soliciting, either by smiling incredulously when the patron asks him to serve things hot, or by wrinkling his brow in amazement when the patron begs him to hurry the things along, or by word of mouth, or by droop of eyelash, or by wink of eye, or by taking any other course calculated to cause the patron to suspect or to know what he is after; or any waiter who shall cause the patron to go down into his pocket and root up a dime or a quarter, as the case may be, and to lay it where he (the said waiter aforesaid) will be likely to see it and pounce upon it, will be summarily discharged and never again be permitted to ply his calling in this establishment.

So far, so good. Now, as a means of putting an end forever to the custom, or nuisance, of giving and receiving tips, the Philadelphia cafe proprietor proposes to place an extra charge of ten per cent on all orders served, the proceeds of this tax to be deposited in the then disused tip-box and divided among the attendants, pro rata and with a high regard for the equities, at the close of each day's business. That is, he intends that all patrons shall contribute toward the tipping of his employees, whether they want to or not, his purpose being to uplift all parties concerned and to bring down credit upon his business and upon the name of Philadelphia.

Far be it from us to insinuate that it does not seem like an altogether square deal for the patron. The only way to find out about this is to be patient and wait.

THERE may be more truth than poultry in the statement that Mayor Shank of Indianapolis should not try to force the solution of great economic problems entirely at the expense of the butchers and grocers, but the truth will be remembered when the taste of the turkey has vanished.

A SAC in the public interest in steel as a matter of simple investigation might be taken as a hint by congressional and other investigators to the effect that what the public is looking for now, with reference to steel and many other things, is a safe and sane way out of the tangle.

A GERMAN aeronaut may be the next to attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon. From all appearances there is little probability that he will be hurried by competition on either side.

Intent of the Sherman Law

Putting the Tip in the Bill